ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

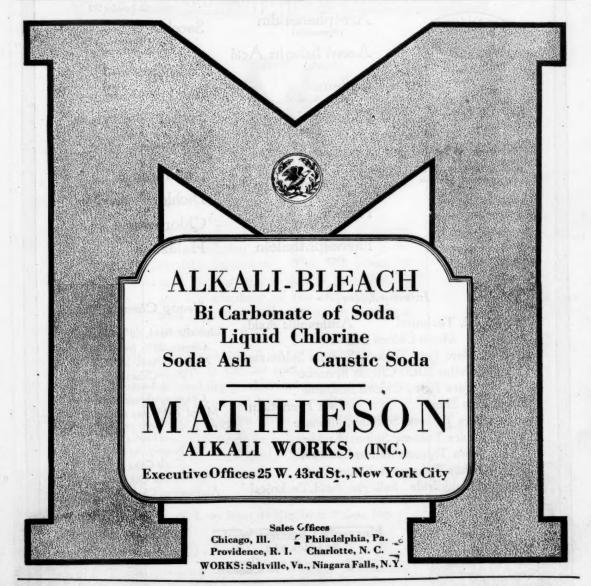
Established 1914

A Weekly Business Paper for Those Who Make, Sell, or Buy Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Essential and Fatty Oils

VOLUME XI,

NEW YORK, AUGUST 9, 1922

No. 6



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Manufacturers of



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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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SULPHURIC

MURIATIC

NITRIC

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CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

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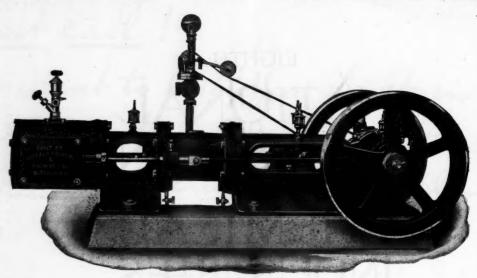
WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 11th

For further particulars address

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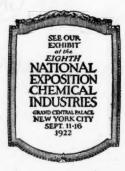
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DRUG & CHEMI MARKETS

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

VOLUME XI, NUMBER 6

[AUGUST 9, 1922

WORK OF THE TEXTILE ALLIANCE

The announcement that the Textile Alliance will no longer be able to serve textile manufacturers by importing German Reparation dyes was received with regret in the trade. Efforts to induce the U.S. Government to authorize the Alliance to continue its good work have failed, and no other course was open to the associations interested in the Alliance than to notify consumers of the fact and cease operations. Its purpose has been accomplished, prices of imported German dyes have been kept within reasonable bounds, and by careful business methods sufficient quantities of dyes needed in the textile industry have been made available for three years past. The future rests with Congress, and the importers who are now free to make their own prices without competition.

In a statement issued by the Alliance, the quantity of dyes imported and the value of the colors sold are given in detail. Many false reports are specifically denied, particularly the statement that the Alliance was engaged in a general dyestuff business, purchasing dyes from many sources and selling them in other countries. The total dye imports made by the Alliance amounted to less than one-sixth of the total imports. The testimony given in Washington to the effect that no German-made dyes were imported into America except through the Textile Alliance is shown to be untrue.

The enemies of the American dye industry have obtained a hearing with the Administration, as plainly demonstrated by the action of the President in authorizing suits to get possession of the German patents sold to the Chemical Foundation, and it is not surprising that the work of the Textile Alli-. ance in behalf of American manufacturers is belittled and the Alliance shorn of power by Government officials unduly influenced by German agents and German propaganda.

A "DRUG" ON THE MARKET

A collection of medical receipts, "Antidotarium Florentium" was published by the authority of the College of Medicine in the city of Florence, four

We Are Smothered In Flattery

An editorial from Drug and Chemical Markets An editorial from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

June 14, 1922 TELLING THE BUYER

We propose to give the trades such a buyers' guide (a complete and accurate one) and next Fall will publish DRUG & CHEMICAL MAR-GUIDE BOOK. It will contain parts-first, a complete address and telephone book of all firms supplying chemicals, dyes, drugs, essential and fatty oils, and naval stores arranged geographically; and second, an alphabetical list of these products with grades, packings, sales basis, shipping regulations, comparative prices, and firms selling them. . .

Based on our intimate knowledge of buyers' needs we have designed it with that object, and we shall spare no pains nor expense to give buyers a real Guide Book, complete and accurate. . . .

The plan and scope of our Guide Book has been laid before leading companies and has met a quick and hearty response. One of the largest chemical manufacturers in placing an advertising order for twelve half pages writes: We are going into the Guide Book because we have found that whatever you do is better done than ever before, and we are confident you will give the industry its long needed Buyers' Guide.

August 7, 1922

FOR STILL BETTER SERVICE

It is almost ten years since there first appeared as a part of the special service extended to its advertisers and subscribers by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, the Green Book for Buyers. . . . We are not, however, satisfied to let the Green Book for Buyers rest on its laurels. Out of ten years of experience in its publication has come the belief that its usefulness can be enhanced by making its scope more comprehensive. So, in the 1922 edition, we will include the names and addresses of all first hands in oils, paints, drugs, chemicals, dyes, fertilizers and the various relat-

Primary listing which is open to all firms includes the printing of the name, address, telephone number and cable address of a firm under a maximum of five products. .

In addition to this more comprehensive list of first hands in the various products, the 1922 edition of the Green Book for Buyers will contain a number of other new features which will be recognized at sight as greatly enhancing its useful-These will consist of informative data which buyers and sellers alike need in the everyday course of their business. .

centuries ago. It was the first official pharmacopoeia; so it is natural that we should have borrowed from the Italians their word droga and
made it over into "drug". But, unfortunately,
along with the development of the science of medicine the medieval Italians perfected the art of
murder. Their fondness for removing careless
sweethearts, un-neighborly neighbors, mothers-inlaw, impudent cooks, etc., by putting poisonous
droga in their wine gave "drugs" a bad name.
So firmly does this bad name cling indeed, that

So firmly does this bad name cling indeed, that in the newspapers and in ordinary conversation "drug" has come to be almost a synonym for "narcotic." This is no truer synonym than "man" and "idiot"; for while all idiots are human beings, all men are not idiots. All drugs are not habit-

forming narcotics.

In the trade, we distinguish einchona bark as a crude drug and the quinine extracted from it as a fine chemical. Old dyers speak of the "drug room" and not wrongly, since before the time of coal-tar dyes, their stock in trade was indigo and logwood.

To the world at large—and the dictionary supports this wider use—a drug is any substance used in medicine. Pharmacology has added hundreds of such drugs since "Antidotarium Florentium"—all the alkaloids and the anti-toxins; many such animal products as pepsin and adrenalin; the whole coaltar chemical group. On the other hand, our Pharmacopoeia has lost many drugs. Crab's eyes, human skull bones, excrement of dogs, mice, geese and blind puppies, earthworms, together with many others were in the London Pharmacopoeia from the first edition in 1618 till Sir Hans Sloane revised it thoroughly in 1746.

There is plenty of historical justification for the recent protest of the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade against the indiscriminate use of "drug" for "narcotic." Moreover, there is good reason behind it. The drug trade is not the "dope traffic," and as a beginning the trade itself should be extraordinarily careful not to misuse these words. It is a careless habit of speech not so easy to break. It should be broken, however, and we are quite justified in correcting the daily press and the public for a verbal mistake that

hurts our good name.

AN EDUCATIONAL EXPOSITION

The colors in silks, cloths, and millinery please the senses and we admire the taste shown by women in combining shades in harmonious costumes. We watch the passing automobiles and comment on the skillful use of color to make them attractive. How these beautiful effects were obtained interests us for the moment, but few persons know the source of the dye materials used, or how they are made. Every year, however, and again this year, the Chemical Exposition will have exhibits of products made by American manufacturers, and the attendants at the booths will be ready and willing to tell the salient facts about coal-tar.

The public health, too, is dependent in a measure upon the chemical-industry, and volumes are

written every year about research work in the pharmaceutical field, which is illustrated graphically at Grand Central Palace by exhibits of the various products which are used to fight disease, to relieve pain, to heal wounds, to make us insensible to surgical operations, and to stimulate the convalescent. See these exhibits and hear about the most recent discoveries, during the week of Sept. 11 to 16, when papers will be read and subjects of great interest to every layman discussed.

Industrial chemicals used in almost every line of manufacture will be shown, and the process of production explained, with attractive moving pictures in some cases, to illustrate the methods used. One can study the origin and uses of almost every chemical in common use, from powerful explosives to aromatic resins, from nitrates to anaesthetics; and the machinery used in making them is as interesting as the products themselves.

The progess that business has made in many lines is reflected in the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the three months ended June 30, which are the best since the first quarter of 1921. The question is whether the labor unions can prevent further development of the industries by cutting off coal supplies. If plants are obliged to close down, the burden of supporting the idle men will soon break the bank of Gompers' Federation. Then what?

In Berlin, last week, two men were arrested and sentenced to eight and three months imprisonment respectively for "stealing thunder" from a theatre's property room. Our unfair competitor please copy.

Many Men, Many Minds

The contention of railway strikers that the Railway Labor Board "is supported and dominated entirely by the railroad interests, and for selfish purposes" is mere stupidity. No such claim was made when the Board was increasing wages and penalizing the roads beyond their powers of endurance.—Manufacturers' Record.

We feel that the Government should have taken steps to protect the dye industry by enacting an embargo into law, but we also feel that, failing such a development, the industry itself should take steps of a truly American character, which shall prove once more the existence of a native trait which overcomes all obstacles.

—Textile World.

We take this opportunity of complimenting you on your new method of listings which simplifies price references very much.—Klinker Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Your price list of essential oils certainly is a great improvement over lists of other publications.—O. A. Brown, of O. A. Brown Co., Inc., New York.

The "rational" form of market quotations, which you are essaying in your journal, is certainly an improvement over that hitherto used.—R. W. Poindexter, Jr., of Poindexter & Co., Los Angeles.

Your idea (new style price quotations) is going to do more to dispose of the buyer who wants to buy at carload prices for single or 5-barrel lots than anything I have yet seen.—Clarence Morgan, of Clarence Morgan & Co., Chicago.

America's Place in Synthetic Medicinals

Commercial Developments of the Past Eight Years in Former German-Owned Chemicals Reviewed

By ALFRED S. BURDICK, President of the Abbott Laboratories

EFORE the Great War, this country cut a small, indeed, an almost contemptible figure in the manufacture of synthetic chemicals of all kinds, and particularly in the production of sythetic medicinals. It is not the province of this paper to discuss the tremendous progress which has been made in the manufacture of dyes, although, as a matter of fact, dye production and the production of medicinals are so closely interwoven as to be almost inseparable for a clear understanding of the subject. Sufficient to say that in spite of the fact that the United States had almost illimitable sources to draw on for raw materials through its coal mines, coke ovens and gas plants, its manufacture of medicinal synthetics prior to 1914 was virtually limited to the salicylates, including salicylic acid and its salts, acetylsalicylic acid and salol. These substances were made in this country entirely by German-owned corporations.

A few other synthetics of closely allied character were being produced in small quantities, the principal ones being saccharin (the invention of an American chemist) and phenolphthalein, the manufacture of both of which was begun, I believe, by the Monsanto Chemical Company prior to 1914. Argyrol, which was also introduced by an American chemist was being manufactured, but, strictly speaking, this can hardly be called a synthetic. I believe that these are the only medicinals, or near-medicinals, which we produced in any considerable quantity prior to this time.

If we consider this small beginning, and consider also the fact that our chemists were but inadequately trained to undertake the tremendous problem of manufacture of medicinal chemicals in this country, as compared with German chemists whose work rested upon the secure foundation of many years of great achievement, all Americans have just reason to take pride and satisfaction in the accomplishments of the next few

Under the stress of necessity, and responding to the call of the government, a number of American manufacturers undertook the production of the most important synthetic medicinals. The number of those which might really be called indispensable was not as large as most of us may have been led to believe. Perhaps there were a dozen all told, and of these all are now being made in the United States. Of course there are many other interesting and valuable synthetic remedies which are made in Germany at the present time and which are not as yet produced here, but for the most part these are remedies of minor importance for one reason or another—perhaps because they are used

Dr. Burdick has revised slightly and brought up to date for publication in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS' his now widely-known, "Manufacture of Medicinal Chemicals in America" which was read by him before the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association early this year and published in its original form first in the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Because of its concise portrayal of developments in the synthetic medicinal industry here, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS reprints the paper so that the facts may be more widely disseminated among the medicinal chemical consumers of the United States. Owing to the length, it is necessary that it be published in two issues. The second half will follow in next week's issue, Aug. 16.

to replace other remedies of similar action and possibly equal merit, or because they have but a limited field of usefulness.

field of usefulness.
Of the really important remedies the manufacture of which in America was brought about by the war, probably the most important is arsphenamine (commonly known as salvarsan). Of the other synthetic medicinals made in this country, next in importance and of greater value from a commercial point of view is aspirin or acetylsalicylic acid. Other synthetics now produced in this country, in about the order of their importance commercially, are acetanilid, barbital (formerly known as veronal), barbital sodium and luminal-chemically closely allied-cinchophen (formerly known as atophan) and neocinchophen, procaine (formerly known as novacaine), anesthesin and orthoform, and sulphonol and trionol. All of these were originally German patented products, although the patents on some of them had expired prior to the war.

The problem which immediately presented itself was that of German patents. Our government was anxious that the most essential of these medicinals should be produced, but the American patents of such important things as salvarsan, veronal, luminal, atophan and novocaine were the property of enemy aliens. This difficulty was overcome by the passing of the Trading with the Enemy Act, which authorized the issuance by the Federal Trade Commission of licenses to manufacture these chemicals. In order that the maker might receive reasonable protection for his investment, these licenses were made to run for the life of the patent, and the interest of the alien owner was protected by requiring the deposit with the Alien Property Custodian of a 5 per cent royalty upon sales.

Following the passage of this law, a number of American houses were approached by representatives of the government with the suggestion that they undertake the manufacture of one or more of these products. The Abbott Laboratories, which I have the honor to represent, was one of the manufacturing concerns which undertook this problem. We immediately began the necessary research work, and eventually manufactured three of these products under license—at first only for use in the Army and Navy. These three products were those then known as veronal, novocaine and atophan.

The Federal Trade Commission gave no exclusive licenses under the German patents. In every instance two, and in several instances three manufacturers were licensed to produce each product. It was not the policy of the Commission to give an unlimited number of licenses, because it was realized that the manufacturer going into this business was in a sense commandeered to undertake a patriotic duty; that before he could produce them large amounts of money would be expended in research; that it was exceedingly doubtful whether the undertaking would be a profitable one, at least for some of these chemicals; and finally that the close of the war, with uncertainty as to terms of peace, might bring all this effort and expense to naught.

Manufacturers Selected by Government

Houses were selected by the government for the manufacture of these chemicals which already had some experience in synthetic work. From 1914 to 1917 The Abbott Laboratories had developed the manufacture of certain synthetic products. Soon after the opening of the Great War it began the manufacture of hydrochinone. The venture was not profitable, but it gave us experience. In 1916, following the renewal of interest in antiseptics brought about by the work of Carrel and Dakin in France, we had undertaken the manufacture of the chloramines, which have been favorably received by the medical profession. developed a fine chemical staff, and we thought we knew something about synthetic products. During the next two years we learned a lot, and it cost us a pretty penny; but when the war was over we had the satisfaction of knowing that we could make veronal, novocaine, atophan, chlorazene, dichloramine-T, anesthesin, and some other things, as well as, and of as good quality as any European manufacturing house.

Arsphenamine.—This is the substance formerly known as salvarsan. It was renamed "arsphenamine" by the United States Federal Trade Commission, upon the recommendation of the American Medical Association and the National Research Council. (I may say in passing that all of these German chemicals were given new names, particularly for the purpose of Americanizing these products to protect the American manufacturers, and for the purpose of fostering their continued production in this country after the war. These names were accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A. M. A. and will undoubtedly be made official in the next U. S. P.)

The first licenses for the manufacture of arsphenamine were issued to the Dermatological Research Laboratories of Philadelphia and to H. A. Metz & Co. of New York. The latter was the former American agent for the German manufacturer. The Dermatological Research Laboratories was the first to produce this difficult and important chemical in this country, and for some time before he was able to manufacture it himself supplied Metz with the product which he marketed. Not only did the Dermatological Research Laboratories produce arsphenamine of a quality equal to that manufactured in Germany, but it was able to cut the price to one-half and then considerably less, the result being a saving to American consumers of millions of dollars.

Before the war, at a congressional committee hearing in Washington the statement was made that more than a million doses of German salvarsan were being sold in this country. At the present time the consumption is probably considerably greater. There are said to be ten million cases of syphilis in the United States, so that the demand for this drug is enormous. There are now some five or six licenses, including the Takamine Laboratories, E. R. Squibb & Sons, the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, and the Diarsenol Co., in addition to those already mentioned. Arsphenamine is being produced of a quality unexcelled in any country in the world. It is a difficult chemical to make, and on ac-

count of its toxicity it is important that it should be carefully supervised by a competent authority.

This is taken care of by the U. S. Public Health Service, under conditions which make it practically impossible for a chemical of inferior quality to be offered for sale.

Aspirin.—The patent on this product expired before the Great War, but the trade mark has been the subject of litigation for several years, and the case is still pending. It is manufactured by a number of American houses. The United States is now probably the largest manufacturer as well as the greatest consumer of this product in the world. According to the 1920 Census of Dyes and Coal Tar Chemicals, 1,708,436 pounds of aspirin were produced here in 1919. It is probable that the present output is in the neighborhood of two million pounds a year. This is the equivalent of 2,800,000,000 5-grain tablets, and at retail must bring at least \$25,000,000.

Acetanilid.—I mention this drug mainly on account of the large quantity which is being manufactured and used. According to the Dye and Coal Tar Census, 1,255,140 pounds were made in this country in 1919. Doubtless a large share of this goes into proprietary headache powders and tablets.

(To be Continued)

OPPOSES RETURN OF GERMAN PATENTS (Special to Drug & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Stroudsburg, Pa., Aug. 9—In an address before the Kiwanis Club A. Mitchell Palmer, who was Alien Property Custodian during the war, said no patents should be granted by the United States Government to any subject of Germany. "Back up the American dye industry, help the United States to have a real chemical industry," he said, "for on it depends peace or war in the future."

Mr. Palmer protested against the return of the German patents. He dwelt particularly on the dye industry because, he said, from it came so much that had to do with the last war and with any future war. He spoke of Germany controlling the dye industry and being prepared for war with high explosives and poison gases. The United States, he said, was not ready until the close of the war, when she finally mastered the dye and gas subjects, and would then have been able to destroy entire cities with small quantities, although none of the gas had ever been used.

The speaker told of the German dye and color patents, 5,000 of which were seized and turned over to the Chemical Foundation. He declared that future wars would not be fought by the army or navy, but in the laboratories of the country. Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan had declared embargoes on German dyestuffs, while the United States Senate, by four votes, defeated the proposition. Now, he said, the Germans demanded the return of their patents.

Walter Bauer, president of the Pyrene Manufacturing Co., of Newark, has written three letters—one to the Mayor, one to Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough, and one to Corporation Counsel O'Briengto make a test under conditions approximating as nearly as possible those of the Lexington ave. fire. The anti-pyrene campaign is political priming for the fall election, Mr. Bauer asserts in a statement to the newspapers. The real cause of the suffering in the Lexington avenue subway blaze, he adds, was burning insulation.

Trade Notes and Personals

S. Suzuki & Co., formerly of 15 Park Row, New York, are now located in Seattle, at 733 Central Building.

The Harvard Chemical Co., Boston, has filed notice of organization. J. J. Palladino, 22 Dartmouth st., Boston, is head of the new company.

A four-story chemical laboratory will be erected at Johns Hopkins University in the near future. Plans have been completed for a structure to cost about \$500,000.

Charles E. Potts, of the C. E. Potts Drug Co., Wichita, Kan., died at Long Beach, Calif., recently while on a trip for his health. Mr. Potts was born in Ohio in 1845.

Dr. C. L. Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society, has returned from a tour of England, France and Belgium, where he made a study of conditions in the chemical and dye industries.

C. R. Delong, formerly of the U. S. Tariff Commission, has assumed charge of the newly organized chemical and dye division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed Aug. 5 against the Rohde Laboratory Supply Co., chemicals, 17 Madison avenue, by these creditors: Phillips & Van Brunt Co., Inc., \$1,225; Vineland Scientific Glass Co., \$542; John M. Maris Co., Inc., \$20.

Senator Wesley F. Jones, of Washington, co-author of the Jones-Miller Anti-Narcotic Act upholds the customs interpretation of the law in the cases of a Shipping Board and a private Japanese steamer caught with narcotics aboard at San Francisco. Refusal to penalize the Shipping Board vessel, while imposing a fine upon the Japanese liner, does not make necessary any remedy through amendment of the act, he declared. The Shipping Board vessel is a Government ship, and he agrees with the Treasury ruling that it "would be futile for one Government department to collect a penalty from another."

BULLETIN OF PROGRESS

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS has long prided itself on giving its readers the most complete prices current published on chemicals, dyes, drugs and oils.

OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER July 24, 1922 (Vol. 102, No. 4) added to their list of "Chemicals—Industrial" (pp. 5-6) the following items NOT included in this price list in their issue of July 17:

Potash alum Soda alum Aqua ammonia 18° Ammonium persulfate Antimony metal Magnesium fluosilicate

(1)

Magnesite
Nitre cake
Potass. titanium
Oxalate
Tin tetrachloride
Zinc cyanide

All these chemicals were reported in our issue of July 5 and for several months previous. Their issue of July 24, was the one in which they "inaugurated" container specifications, first published by us.

BANKER SAYS THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY NEEDS MORE PUBLICITY IN WASHINGTON

G. A. O'Reilly Tells Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Why Their Tariff Plans Were Blocked—Cites Work Done By the Manganese Industry

"The public knows too little of the American chemical industry," according to G. A. O'Reilly, vice president of the Irving National Bank, in an address to the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Associa-tion at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, August 4. "The difficulty is fundamental, incidental and does not depend on the misinformation and lack of information of congressmen alone. It is my firm conviction that men in government service in Washington, Congress if you please, are very much misunderstood. They are nothing more than plain men in the same sense as bankers and chemical manufacturers, but when they get to Washington everyone tries to put something over on them and for this reason they must develop a natural resistance to new ideas. Bankers are very much the same. If we did not develop this quality of having to be shown, our trusteeship of funds would be worse than useless.

"Congressmen must listen to the voice of the people they represent if they are to carry out their proper function, and you as an industry have not spoken to them through their constituents. From the standpoint of publicity, other industries have the chemical industry beaten a city block. Even the bankers have little or nothing to go on regarding your industry, and you are certainly missing a golden opportunity in failing to enlist them as your allies.

"The American manganese industry was up against a much harder proposition than your own and they won, not by bombarding Congress with telegrams at long range, but by carefully presenting the facts of their case through thoroughly well informed representatives to individuals and committees rather than to the Senate or House as a body. Let me impress upon you that you must not send a boy to do a man's work. Send the best informed man or men you can find, men who know your game in a fundamental way. Don't for an instant hope to impress congressmen with incidentals. They must have fundamentals and until these are given them it is absurd to hope that you can convince them of your side of the question.

"If there is any national policy which is indisputable, it is the development of things of our own. I am thoroughly nationalistic and I am sure that your problem can be solved from this point of view. You must not forget that our problems are of today and the future, and not of ten or fifteen years ago in that period so many of us speak of as 'pre-war' and we cannot hope to solve them by the means of ten or fifteen years ago."

A petition was unanimously adopted urging the continuance of the embargo against foreign-made drugs, and requesting reinstatement of the protective clauses in the tariff bill. The petition was forwarded to Senator McCumber, chairman of the Finance Committee. It reads as follows:

"At a meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association of the United States, held at New York, Aug. 4, 1922, the undersigned manufacturers of dyes, drugs and other organic chemicals gave consideration to the serious danger that threatens their industry by reason of the defeat of the Dye and Chemical Control Act in the Senate July 15. They now respectfully petition the Finance Committee to take such

action as may be appropriate to reinstate the clauses in the tariff act stricken out by the Senate's action.

"They repeat what they have heretofore testified to before your committee, that nothing less than the provisions of the Dye and Chemical Control Act will adequately protect their industry; that no specific or advalorem rates will prevent the German Kartel from regaining absolute control of the American organic chemical market; and that the manufacture of dyes, medicinals, and other organic chemicals can no longer be maintained in this country without the legislative protection heretofore advocated by your committee after thorough investigation of all the facts."

Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the association, attributed the action of the Senate to confusion resulting from the controversy between the Government and the Chemical Foundation over the German dye and drug patents which the Foundation took over from the

Alien Property Custodian three years ago.

YET HOPE FOR DYE EMBARGO

When news of the adverse vote in the Senate recently recorded upon the embargo provision of the tariff bill reached the secretary of the American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles, he wired to Mr. Crouse, the Washington representative of the Association, for a careful analysis of the situation for distribution to the members. Mr.

Crouse replied as follows:

"On July 15, the dye embargo provision, by a vote of 38 to 32, was striken out of the bill on the first reading of the measure in Committee of the Whole. Twenty-eight Senators were either paired for or against the measure or were absent without pairs. Notice has been given that a separate vote will be demanded on the embargo provision when the bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate and in view of the fact that a change of four votes would result in the retention of the embargo, it would be the height of folly for any one to assume that the action of the Committee of the Whole is certain to be sustained by the Senate. Indications point to the ultimate defeat of the embargo but it must be borne in mind that very powerful influences have been at work for many months to secure the incorporation of an embargo provision in the pending bill and that an influential delegation of interested parties is now in Washington and will remain here until this important controversy is finally settled.

"It should also be remembered that although the Ways and Means Committee reported the embargo provision with a favorable recommendation, the House rejected it; hence, should the Senate restore the provision the decisive battle over the embargo would take place in the conference committee which will be appointed to harmonize the diverse provisions of the House and Senate drafts."

ANOTHER VOTE ON DRY EMBARGO (Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9—Advocates of the dye embargo are making a last desperate effort to line up Senators for a final vote on the dye embargo of the tariff bill when it comes up for consideration in the next few days. The advocates of the embargo believe that they have an equal chance of having the embargo replaced in the tariff bill, but those who have followed the situation closest seem to be of the opinion that there is not a very good chance that the embargo will be replaced in the bill.

Senator Moses of New Hampshire has already notified Senate leaders that if the embargo is replaced in the bill he will filibuster its final passage. Indications are that other Senators will be with him on the filibuster.

JAPAN'S DYE TARIFF FIGHT (Special to Drug & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug 9—The dye situation in Japan parallels that in the United States. The condition has caused the dye manufacturers to anticipate total destruction of the industry unless protection is granted, and strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the government for the selective embargo similar to that prevailing in the United States. As in the United States, the Japanese importers and consumers are opposed to such a drastic restriction, contending that certain imported dyes are both cheaper and of higher quality than are those of domestic manufacture.

The market for Japanese dyesuffs now is limited to buyers in neighboring oriental markets and even in this territory quotations and sales must be made at an extremely low price. The local Japanese market is overstocked with German goods, against which American, French and Italian dyes are competing, acting Commercial Attache Butts recently reported. The depressed condition of the textile industry furthermore offers little

hope for improvement in the dye industry.

The total requirements of Japan in value amount approximately to \$15,000,000 per annum. Of this amount imports comprise about 50 per cent of consumption, valued at \$7,500,000. Recent imports have been at the rate of about \$7,000,000 per annum from Germany and Italy with another \$500,000 from the United States. Dyestuffs have proved a vexatious question for the Japanese government, and it has been realized that some drastic action should be taken, according to Mr. Butts. Three methods of protection were considered: Import prohibition, advance in rates, and the licensing system. Import prohibition was considered impracticable because certain foreign dyes are considered absolutely essential. Increased rates of duty without a drawback provision would tend to destroy the export trade in fabrics. The textile trade even now is seriously affected because of the falling off in export trade, without any decline in the cost of material or wages.

The colors of Japanese manufacture which are reported to give satisfaction in the home market, and for which protection is asked against imported goods are: Rhodamine B., Rhodamine, Metanil Yellow, Methyl Violet, Aniline Methyl Violet, Bismarck Brown, Fast Red A., Malachite Green, Direct Black, Naphthol Brown, Cotton Violet, Sulfur Black, Sulfur Brown, Orange A, Congo, and Congo Red. It is said that German dyes now held in customs in Japan total 600 tons.

No legislative action to protect the Japanese dye industry against foreign imports is likely for some time, according to a cabled dispatch from Commercial Attache James F. Abbott at Tokyo, to the Department of Commerce. The Japanese Foreign Office has postponed action indefinitely.

GERMANY SHORT OF NITRATE?

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9—A report is current in Chile that Germany is negotiating for 600,000 tons of nitrate to supply a shortage in production of synthetic nitrate, according to Commercial Attache McQueen, in a cable just received by the Department of Commerce. Mr. McQueen says that the rise in exchange and increased nitrate sales give a tone of optimism to the market. He continues:

"July exports of nitrates are in excess of those effected during the month of June, and the fact that sales of the nitrate association for future delivery subsequent to June 30 now approximate 500,000 tons, presages in-

creased exports during the coming months.

WOULD DESTROY BRITISH DYE INDUSTRY

James Morton, chairman of Alexander Morton Sons & Co., carpet manufacturers of England, and chairman of Scottish Dyes, Ltd., says of the dye situation in Great Britain:

"What we are witnessing now is the attempt by our late enemy to influence some of the holders of our line to forsake their positions and work for the destruction of those valuable results that have been achieved by their own comrades through years of dogged fighting. For that is the literal translation of the present effort to repeal the Dyestuffs bill. The Germans know we are on the way to becoming efficient and absolutely self-supporting in the making of dyes. They are amazed at the progress we have been able to make in so short a time. They know that an efficient chemical industry established here would radiate wealth to every avenue of our commerce and give us a power we never had in the world before.

"They realize that of all their war losses not Alsace-Lorraine, the African Colonies, nor any territorial possession can compare with surrendering or sharing such a slice of their special province of science, and it may be taken that they will move heaven and earth to arrest the growth of chemical science in this country.

"It is surely for statesmen to take the long, national view. Would we allow any nation to build our ships exclusively for us, though it offered to supply them free of charge for a generation? Would it be good policy in any Government to allow a craft so vital to our existence to drop out of the ken and capacity of our people?"

COL. METZ AGAIN ATTACKS GARVAN

Col. Herman A. Metz, who is now in Switzerland, has made a statement concerning the Government suit to recover the German patents sold to the Chemical Foundation, in which the Colonel says:

"Can anyone point to any worthy research project which it has founded or fostered with the hundreds of thousands of dollars which it has received? Garvan makes great claims for having benefitted ten million sufferers who need salvarsan, and his statements no doubt arouse sympathy and impress those unacquainted with the facts.

"The chemical industry of the United States is healthy and on a solid foundation, regardless of the few dyestuffs and medicinal products covered by the patents held by the Foundation. It is safe to say that 95 per cent of the products made in America are not covered by patents, and the patents of many of those that are covered will expire within the next few years, so that the industry can get on quite comfortably without the protecting guidance of Garvan and his Foundation, but whether it can or not, the broader question remains that an industry like the chemical industry must be based on science, research, organization, personal ability and initiative, and not upon exaggerated claims, misleading propaganda and wet-nursing by selfish interests and their horde of lobbyists and claquers. If the industry depended upon these factors I would apologize for my connection with it, instead of being proud of what I have done for it."

German workmen in the Badische Anilin & Sodafabrik Works are demanding a discontinuance of piece and bonus work. They ask for free insurance, large pensions, and more authority for their shop councils. The management has announced that it is unable to discontinue piece work.

DR. TAKAMINE HELD STOCKS IN MANY CHEMICAL FIRMS HERE AND IN JAPAN

Financial Arrangement With Parke, Davis & Co. for the Manufacture of Adrenalin—Royalties from Hooker Electrochemical Co.—Interested in Dr. Baskerville's Oil Refining Process

The will of Dr. Jokichi Takamine was offered for probate before Surrogate Frederic Beggs of Paterson, N. J., and by him referred to Judge Joseph A. Delaney, of the Orphans Court, owing to numerous erasures, additions and interlineations in red and blue ink. In the will Dr. Takamine said that Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, had supplied him with adrenalin at 25 cents per grain and he wished this arrangement continued, as he had made a contract with the Sankyo Co., of Japan, to sell adrenalin to the company at 80 cents per grain in lieu of royalty. Dr. Takamine added that the Sankyo Co. required 60,000 grains a year to supply Japan.

At this point Dr. Takamine had written into the will that the account to which the returns received from the sale of adrenalin was deposited; after certain payments were made, was to be divided the same as the Taka Diastase royalty account, two-sevenths to Mrs. Takamine, one-seventh to each of his sons and their

wives, and one-seventh to Mr. Shiohara.

Dr. Takamine wrote in the will, also, that he held stock in an invention by J. Ed. Sheriff, relating to transmission machinery, and in Dr. Baskerville's oil refining process, and he bequeathed these rights to his sons, equally. Stock in the Takamine Laboratories, Clifton, N. J., he gave to his wife, his sons and his daughters-inlaw. He made a similar disposition of his stock in the International Takamine Ferment Co. In regard to his income from the Hooker Electrochemical Co., 25 Pine st., New York, Dr. Takamine said he was entitled to 20 per cent of the royalties received by them from the Kivanto Sanso Co., of Japan, "which are to be paid for many years to come," and he directed the payment of one-third to Ichita Taguchi and Mrs. Kaijiro Kondo. He then said: "I have incurred an indebtedness on account of running and operating the Takamine Laboratories, Inc., of Clifton, and particularly in the manufacture and sale of arsaminol, and for which I have pledged my Parke, Davis & Co. stock, in whole or in part, at the Phenix National Bank. If at my death this Parke, Davis & Co. stock has not been redeemed, the remaining two-thirds of the income of the Hooker Electrochemical contract is to be devoted to its redemption and thereafter one-third is to go to my The other one-third income is to go to his two sons and their wives.

Bonds of the Nippon Club, New York, which Dr. Takamine founded, are given to the Club, with the exception of two bonds which go to his sons.

Dr. Takamine directed that his body either be dissected for the advancement of science or cremated and the ashes buried partly in this country and partly in Japan. The cremation clause is in conflict with the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, to which he became a convert six weeks before his death.

Cremation is strictly forbidden except under exceptional circumstances, such as during the prevalence of

a plague.

Dr. Malcolm L. Harris, Chicago surgeon, is specified as the person to whom the body is to be delivered "for anatomical examination and scientific research, particularly with regard to my liver, upon which he and Dr. Henrotin of Chicago, operated nearly thirty years ago." The will directs that if Dr. Harris believes nothing of a scientific value can be learned, or if this disposition is

objectionable to Mrs. Takamine, the body is to be cremated and one-half of the ashes buried in Woodlawn Cemetery and the other half sent to Dr. Takamine's sister, Jun Takahaski, or to Matasaku Shiohara in

Japan for interment there.

Since the will was drawn up on May 17, 1921, nearly a year before Dr. Takamine's conversion to Catholicism, Mrs. Takamine thinks that the directions with reference to cremation would automatically be nullified by his becoming a Catholic. "It is my understanding that in accepting the teaching of the Catholic Church, my husband renounced everything in conflict to it," said Mrs. Takamine at 93 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J. "I did not know of this provision of the will until after his death. I don't know just what is the legal aspect of the case, but unless the Court specifically orders, the body will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery."

Dr. Harris has consulted with members of the Takamine family and has given his opinion that no great benefit to science would accrue from using the body

for research.

The will names Dr. Takamine's American widow, Caroline, las executrix with Matasaku Shiohara, of Tokyo, to whom is given the care of the Takamine interests in Japan. The total estate is estimated at upward of \$1,000,000, all of which, save for a number of minor bequests to friends and institutions, goes to his widow.

FORD'S NITRATE PLAN FAVORED (Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9—The minority report of the Senate Committee on Agriculture urges the acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for the Muscle Shoals nitrate and water power plants. The report says in

"To our minds the evidence is convincing that there are modern electro-chemical processes which, applied at Muscle Shoals, will reduce the cost of fertilizers, but if there is any doubt on that score the United States should stay out of the business. A fair consideration of all the facts leads unmistakably to the conclusion that under the Ford offer the cost of fertilizer delivered to

the farmer can be materially reduced."

The report added that from the present fertilizer industry the farmer might expect but little in the reduction of prices. "These interests even declined the opportunity to use the Government's nitrate plants free of cost to them, and to be allowed without paying the Government a penny for the use of them to earn 9 per cent on their invested operating capital before paying the Government anything, and after 9 per cent was earned, additional profits were to be equally divided between these interests and the Government. How can these interests justly complain against the acceptance by Congress of the Ford offer when he proposes to pay \$5,000,000 for the same nitrate plants that these interests declined to run free of any purchase or rental cost, Mr. Ford agreeing to sell fertilizer at no more than 8 per cent profit?"

The creation of a national institute of experimental therapy, to have relatively the same scope as the Rockefeller Institute in Pathology or the Mayo clinics in surgery, is the plan of Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, retired, for the expansion of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, of which he is president. According to Admiral Braisted's plan, therapeutics would be placed on the same basis of systematic research and co-ordination as those of the two other branches of medical science.

Business Brevities

The drug store of H. D. Thornton & Co., Murray, Ky., was badly damaged by fire and water on July 27.

A massive deposit of magnesite, recently brought to the attention of the United States Geological Survey, lies in Clark county, Nev., in the valley of Muddy river, one of the tributaries of Virgin river, a few miles above the town of St. Thomas.

The "Chemical Age" is taking a ballot on a chemical question, similar to the ballot taken by the "Literary Digest" on Prohibition. The chemical issue raised is whether the 20,000 chemists shall form an American Institute of Chemistry separate from the American Chemical Society.

Fireproofing products will be manufactured by the Burnet Fireproofing Corp., chartered by William E. Semans, Henry L. D. Sanford and F. Fulton Bramble under the laws of Maryland. The corporation, which is to have a capital stock of \$1,000,000, will establish a plant in Baltimore.

The Textile Division of the Department of Commerce has received from Trade Commissioner Lansing W. Hoyt, Shanghai, China, a very comprehensive report on bristles, showing the different world sources of supply and methods of preparation, packing, and selling. This report may be seen by referring to the Textile Division, File No. 2035.

Protests of C. Yuen, William A. Brown & Co., Suey Jan Low & Co., Sun Kwong On & Co., Wing Fat & Co., and Kwong On Shing, covering sliced deer horn and ginseng, were partially sustained by the Board of United States General Appraisers. The deer horn was held to be entitled to free entry under Paragraph 511, but the protests on the ginseng were overruled because of lack of evidence.

Edward P. Jobbins, salesman, employed by E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., of 44 Whitehall street, filed a petition in bankruptcy August 3, listing liabilities of \$12,538 and assets of \$128. Principal creditors listed are Charles F. Garrigues Co., \$7,500 and the Chicago Telephone Co., \$824. Mr. Jobbins was formerly an oil broker in Chicago, and came to New York to become vice-president of Garrigues & Co., now Garrigues, Inc.

The Wisconsin Conservation Commission has appropriated \$10,000 to be used by the State Board of Health to examine chemicals and refuse dumped into the Fox river and find neutralizing mixtures which will make them harmless. It was stated to the commission that 1,076 Wisconsin manufacturing plants are polluting the lakes and rivers with refuse and that paper mills and other plants dump 7,000,000 gallons of industrial waste a day into the river.

Freight cars idle on American railroads because of business conditions totaled 417,029 cars on July 15, compared with 405,120 cars on July 8, or an increase of 11,900 cars, according to reports just received by the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association from the carriers of the country. Of the total, 233,029 were surplus freight cars, that is, cars in good repair in excess of current freight requirements, which was a decrease of 6,131 cars within a week, while the remaining 184,000 were freight cars in bad order in excess of the normal number unfit for service.

NATIONAL LEAD CO. ACCUSED (Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9—The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint of unfair competition against the National Lead Co., New York, manufacturers of white lead, litharge and other products used in the painting trade. The complaint alleges that through the active support and co-operation of wholesale and retail dealers, and in other ways, the respondent adopted and enforced a system of fixing and maintaining specified standard prices at which its products should be resold.

The issue in the case of the National Lead Co. is the principle expounded in the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Beech-Nut case, in which the facts were compared with the Colgate case. The manufacturer has the right to refuse to sell to others and may withhold his products from jobbers or retailers who will not sell at the prices which he fixes for their resale.

The Supreme Court, in the Beech-Nut case upheld the company's practice of refusing to sell, but as to other practices the opinion said:

"The facts found show that the Beech-Nut system goes far beyond the simple refusal to sell goods to persons who will not sell at stated prices, which in the Colgate case was held to be within the legal right of the producer."

THOMAS M. STARKIE DEAD

Thomas M. Starkie, fifty-five years old, of 45 Avon Road, New Rochelle, vice-president of the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., chemicals, 150 Nassau st., died Thursday, Aug., 3, in Bellevue Hospital, New York. His wife was at his bedside. Physicians said Mr. Starkie was in a coma when he was taken to the hospital in an ambulance yesterday. He had become unconscious in the Pennsylvania Station. He was said to be suffering from cerebral hemorrhage. Death came about twelve hours after he was admitted to the hospital.

Mr. Starkie was returning from Philadelphia, where he had been for two days on a business trip. A Pullman porter, who woke his passengers at the Manhattan transfer station, found him unconscious in a lower berth.

Originally from the West, Mr. Starkie had been in New York about eight years. Dr. Cornell, of Bellevue, diagnosed Mr. Starkie's condition when taken to the hospital as uremic coma.

Mr. Starkie was born April 24, 1867, at Manchester, England. His first position was with Heller & Hirsh, and later with Jobbins & Ruynbeke, Aurora, Ill. This firm became Wm. F. Jobbins & Co., and Mr. Starkie was with them between twenty-five and thirty years. During that time he became an expert on glycerin production. The experience prepared him for the position with Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin.

The United States Department of Labor has begun an investigation of a report that Chinese are being employed at the Nichols Copper Co. plant, Long Island City. At the Nichols plant it was said that about thirty Chinese were included in a force of 1,200. The Chinese are employed as firemen and coal passers in the boiler rooms, and work only while their ships are in port. Officials said that the Chinese received the same pay as American workmen and are all "legally in this country." They said that inability to get American workmen to take the jobs had made it necessary to accept whatever help was available.

NEW YORK CHEMICAL MEN INDICTED IN HICKORY POWDER PLANT INQUIRY

Everly M. Davis, A. W. Phillips and E. C. Morse Accused of Conspiracy in Bidding for Tennessee Plant—Davis Calls Proceedings an Outrage and Offers to Co-operate with Government in Investigation of Facts

(Special to Drug & CHEMICAL MARKETS)
Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—A special grand jury found
an indictment on Monday against E. C. Morse, former
director of sales of the War Department; E. M. Davis,
president of the E. M. Davis Chemical Co. and A. W.
Phillips, associated with Mr. Davis. The indictments
were made by the jury for alleged conspiracy in connection with the sale of the Old Hickory Powder Plant,
at Jacksonville. Tenn.

It was charged that the men conspired to have Morse secure the approval of the then Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, to the sale of the plant, which cost the Government about \$80,000,000, to the Nashville Industrial Corporation for \$3,500,000 when other persons were willing to pay approximately \$1,000,000 more for the property.

The Old Hickory plant was the largest of its kind in the world. When the war ended it was producing 500,000 pounds of smokeless powder per day. About 40,000 persons were employed there. It required four months to build, although the du Pont Engineering Co. had six months in which to erect the plant and turn it over to the Government in running condition.

Morse was recently indicted in connection with what is known as the Phillips lumber case, another alleged war fraud case, along with nine other persons. The largest unsuccessful bidders for the Old Hickory plant were the Buffalo Housewrecking and Salvage Co. and the National Metals Co.

Everly M. Davis, president of the Everly M. Davis Chemical Corporation, New York, made the following statement: "These indictments are an abominable outrage. There is no reason why I should be indicted. It is a serious public abuse for political reasons. What we did was perfectly clean. As soon as I have a chance to read the indictment and see exactly what I am charged with I will make a statement giving the facts of the transaction in question, for I believe the public should know the facts. An important public question of national interest is involved, in my opinion, and I think it will be interesting for the public to know how these so-called war frauds are being investigated."

EARNINGS OF MATHIESON ALKALI

The report of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., for the second quarter of 1922 shows net profits of \$233,898, compared with a loss of \$361,252 for the same period in 1921. The earnings for the quarter are after setting up depreciation reserves of \$135,592 and all charges. Preferred stock dividend payments have been resumed and the earnings are at the rate of \$935,000 per annum after allowances for preferred dividend, Federal taxes, sinking fund, etc., which is approximately 9.7 per cent per annum on the common stock. During the quarter bank loans were reduced \$300,000 and now stand at \$550,000. Comparative figures for second quarter and total for six months of the current year are as follows:

2d quar.	2d quar.	6 mos.
1922	1921	1922
Gross earnings \$369,489	*\$254,325	\$656,240
Reserve for deprec 135,591	126,926	270,674
Net earnings\$233,898	*\$361,251	\$385,565

*Loss.

DYES IMPORTED BY TEXTILE ALLIANCE WHILE ACTING FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Statement that the Alliance Engaged in General Dyestuff Business Denied—Imported Less than 16 per Cent of Total Amount of Foreign Made Dyes Sold in the United States.

The Textile Alliance having announced that it will not place any more orders with the Reparation Commission for German reparation dyes, the agreement made by the United States Government with the Alliance having been terminated, a statement issued by the Alliance and showing the products imported under licenses from the Drug and Chemical Control Section, and the operators of the Alliance during the period from 1919 to 1922 becomes of interest to the trade. The statement says:

Licenses Issued 1921	Total
Licenses issued to Alliance for import (327,598 from Germany All other Licenses issued for import	Pounds
Total from Germany 1,671,134 Total from Germany 1,671,134	2,400,515
from France 30,043 All other Licenses from France 9,352 Total from France Licenses issued for import from England)	39,395
Switzerland) and others)	2,268,605
Grand Total	4,708,515

Dye Operations of Textile Alliance, Inc., From 1919 to Feb. 16, 1922

	Pounds	Pounds Sold	Sold for
Reparation Dyes			
300 Tons	348,322	348,332	
Herty Option	. 835,611	835,611	\$3,836,373.70
1.200 Tons	223,812	178,061	
1,500 Tons	264,743	229,967	
Daily Production	379,888	371,882	
Exchange	527,576	224,430	
gram	165,671	41,396	
Indigo (Sold to China)	961,114	961,114	705,973.27
Total Received	3,706,737	3,190,783	Total \$7,182,844.81
		515,954	
Unfilled Orders for Re-	197,799	197,790	
Grand Total	3,904,536	8,904,536	
Deduct Indigo	961,114		
Balance Dyes	2.943,422		
Deduct Unfilled Orders			
Balance Dyes Received	2.745,623		
Deduct Herty Option	835,611		
Total Reparation Dyes			
other than Indigo	1,910.012		
Insured (Selling) Value of	f Goods on	Hand	\$1,262,696.74
Total Selling Value of Go	ods Sold a	nd on Hand	\$8,445,541.55

"The tabulation of licenses, or permits, issued by the Dye and Chemical Section, Division of Customs, Treasury Department, shows that during the year 1921 there were issued to the Textile Alliance Inc., less than 16 per cent of the permits issued during 1921 for the importation of dyestuffs. This statement confirms what is widely understood among dyestuff consumers—namely, that the Textile Alliance Inc., imports and distributes only a small percentage of the total amount of foreign-made dyes sold in this country, which amount is shown from official records to be less than one-sixth of the total.

"The statement made before the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Judiciary of the United States Senate by the Counsel for Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., to the effect that no German-made dyes were imported into America except through the Textile Alliance Inc. (Page 614—Testimony, February 28, 1922), is thus shown to be untrue. The great importance of this 16 per cent lies not in its volume, but in the fact that not being under the control of the German Cartel it is invaluable in controlling prices of dyes not made in the United States and preventing the reestablishment of the German monopoly.

"Messrs, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., C. P. A., have furnished a certificate which is on file with the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Judiciary showing that the statements given wide circulation (Exhibit-Testimony, March 3, 1922) to the effect that the Textile Alliance Inc., is engaged in a general dyestuff business, purchasing dyes from many sources and selling them in many countries, are entirely untrue. The only purchase from any source except the Reparation Commission, and an option secured direct from the German manufacturers by a representative of the Department of State, was two small lots bought from the French Government through the Union Des Matieres Colorantes. The only lot sold elsewhere than in the United States was one lot of 961,114 pounds of Indigo sold to China.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA BONDS SOLD

Bonds of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., offered by a Wall Street syndicate, have been sold. C. G. Wilson, of Richmond, Va., president of the company, said in a letter to the bankers: "The company is one of the largest manufacturers and dealers in its lines, being engaged directly, or through subsidiaries, in the manufacture of fertilizers, sulfuric acid, cottonseed products and the mining of phosphate rock. The fertilizer and acid branch is conducted by the parent company itself; the cotton seed business through a subsidiary, Southern Cotton Oil Co.; and the phosphate rock mining through a subsidiary, Charleston (S. C.) Mining & Mfg. Co. Products sold include fertilizers, chemicals, cotton seed meal, cotton seed oil, compound lard, edible oils and other by-products. These are sold largely under brands and trade-marks, among which are "Wesson Oil" and "Snowdrift." These \$12,500,000 71/2% Convertible Gold bonds and \$25,000,000 First Mtge. 7% Gold bonds being issued in order to purchase or retire at or before maturity the existing \$11,100,000 1st mortgage bonds, \$2,551,000 6% Debentures and \$11,750,000 71/2% Debentures, and to furnish additional working capital.

In reply to an inquiry concerning the financial condition of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., the "New York Tribune" says: "The annual report of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. for the year ended May 31, 1922, showed little real progress toward a return to normal in the twelve months, despite an improvement in business conditions and in the cotton growing industry of the South. It may be that the company with the help of its new financing will be able to report better progress to its stockholders next year. From all indications the worst of the depression has been passed, but until the point has been reached where an improvement in earnings is shown, the new 71/2 per cent convertible bonds will contain an element of uncertainty that removes them from the high grade investment list. They should be suitable, however, for a business man in a position to watch affairs of the company.'

The American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co. reports for the second quarter of the year a profit of \$110,515 before depreciation and depletion charges. This compares with \$50,152 in the first quarter of the year.

OUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
Air Reduction 54	551/2	H'k Electro 55	65
*Allied Chem. & D. 721/4	73	H'k Electro, pf 60	70
*Allied Ch. & D., pf.1071/2	108	*Int. Agricult 81/8	9
*Am. Ag. Ch 371/2	381/2	*Int. Agricult., pf 39	391/2
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf 631/2	63%	*Int. Nickel 173/8	171/2
*Am. Chicle 93/4	101/2	*Int. Nickel, pf 781/2	823/4
*Am. Chicle, pf 291/2	33	*Int. Salt 65	68
*Am. Cot. Oil 26	263/4	*Mathieson Alk 471/2	481/4
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf 50	53	Merck & Co., pf 65	70
*Am. Cyan 15	20	Merrimac 83	88
*Am. Cyan., pf 53	56	Mulford Co 35	40
*Am. Druggist S 51/4	55/8	Mutual Co150	**
Am. Glue 40	45	*National Lead100	1001/2
Am. Glue, pf 65	70	*National Lead, pf.111	113
*Am. Linseed 333/4 *Am. Linseed, pf 53	341/2	N. J. Zinc142	144
*Am. Linseed, pf 53 *Am. Malt 12	56 13	Niag. A., pf 96	100
*Am. Zinc 17½	181/2	Parke, Davis & Co.103	104
*Amer, Zinc, pf 45	46	Penn. Salt 71	73
Atlas Powder126	132	People's Gas. Chi. 861/2	87
Atlas Powd., pf 821/2	102	Procter & Gamble124	128
British Am. Chem., 1		Procter & Gam., pf102	106
By. Prod. Co 57	65	Rollin Ch 50	60
Carborundum135	1351/2	Rol. Ch., pf 80	90
Carborundum, pf1151/2	116	Royal Bak. Po105	110
Casein Co 30	45	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 98	100
Celluloid Co 95	100	Sherwin-Williams 26	27
Celluloid Co., pf 105	106	Sherwin-W., pf 93	97
Ches. Mfg190	200	Stand. Ch 90	100
Ches. Mfg., pf108	111	Swan & Finch, 32	35
Com'l Solv. A 457/8	463/8	*Tenn. C. & Chem. 10%	101/4
Do. B 40½		*Tex. Gulf. Sul 473/4	483/8
*Corn Products1103/8	1101/2	Union Carbide 56	561/2
*Corn Products, pf1171/2	119	Union Sulphur	0.0
*Davison Chem 485%	49	*Un. Drug 80	81
Dow Chem	200	*Un. Drug, 1st pf 481/4	50
Dow Ch., pf	103	*Un. Dyewood 31	38
*Du Pont de Nem. 133	134	*Un. Dyewood, pf 94	96
*Du P't de Nem.Db. 82	84	Un. Gas, Imp 38	39
*Freeport, Tex. Sul. 211/8	211/2	Un. Gas, Imp., pf 50	51
Freept. Tex. Sul., pf. 91	93	U. S. Gypsum	cont
*Grasselli128	132	*U. S. Indus. Al 621/8	627/8
*Grasselli, pf100 Hercules Powder162	1011/2	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. 941/2	9634
	170	*VaCar. Ch 2634	2834 621/2
Hercules Powd., pf.100	102	*VaCar. Ch., pf 60½	
Heyden Chem 1	178	*V. Vivaudou 10	11

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The American Smelting and Refining Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 134 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 on stock of record Aug. 11; a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on Class A preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 15; and a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on Class B preferred stock, payable Oct. 1, on stock of record Sept. 15.

According to the reorganization managers of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Co., Boston, sufficient subscriptions have been received to assure the success of reorganization, and the plan has been declared operative. A Massachusetts corporation will be formed as soon as the receiver can secure authority from the Federal Court.

Operations of the American Steel Foundries during the first six months of 1922, resulted in a surplus after fixed charges and Federal taxes of \$1,452,859, compared with \$334,775 in the corresponding period of 1921. Net earnings amounted to \$2,098,139, against \$777,547.

The American Smelters Securities Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on its preferred "A" and 1¼ per cent on its preferred "B" stocks, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The Atlas Powder Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 11, to holders of record Aug. 31.

The General Asphalt Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 134 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 on stock of record Aug 15.

Judgment for \$140 against American Drug Products, Inc., has been filed by D. Spina,

UNITED DRUG PROFITS INCREASE

The United Drug Co., Boston, in its report for the first half year, shows operating profits of \$2,261,070, which, after allowing for depreciation, doubtful accounts and taxes, leaves net earnings of \$1,678,868, an increase of \$487,365 over the same period of 1921.

After the deduction of preferred dividends and interest charges the final net is shown to be \$409,035, which is equivalent to \$1.18 per share on the \$34,525,600 common stock outstanding.

Net sales were \$28,472,766, an increase of \$63,640 over the first six months of last year. Cost of merchandise was \$19,316,826, a decrease of \$233,599. Gross profits were \$9,155,940, an increase of \$297,240. Net operating expenses of \$2,217,895 represented a gain of \$636,227. The surplus on July 1 was \$1,283,300 as compared with \$874,265 on January 1. The income account for the six months ended June 30, 1922, compared with last year follows:

Net sales	1922. \$28,472,766	1921. \$28,409,126
Cost of Merchandise sold	19,316,826	19,550,426
Gross profit	\$9,155,940	\$8,858,700
Operating expenses	6,938,045	7,277,132
Net merchandising profit	\$2,217,895	\$1,581,568
Other income	43,175	89,015
Total profit	\$2,261,070	\$1,670,583
Depreciation, tax, etc	582,202	479,080

DU PONT CO. EARNS \$2.85 PER SHARE . (Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 9—The report of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., including the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., of Pennsylvania, the E. I. du Pont Export Co., and the Rokeby Realty Co., for the six months ended June 30, last, shows net earnings after all expenses, depreciation, taxes, etc., of \$5,346,857. After providing \$1,403,653 for bond interest and discount and \$2,137,791 for dividends on debenture stock, there remained a balance available for dividends on the common stock of \$1,805,412, equivalent to \$2.85 a share for the six months? (criod.

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Cash and call loans on June 30, last, amounted to \$19,271,053, an increase of \$2,282,847 as compared with Dec. 31, last. Inventories amounted to \$22,242,277, a decrease since Dec. 31, 1921, of \$2,632,288. Current liabilities were practically unchanged, being less than \$4,500,000. There were no bank loans.

Jaburg Bros., jobbers in drugs and bakers supplies, have obtained judgment for \$869.71 against H. Shindler & Ullian, Inc.

New Incorporations

National Carbid Sales Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$5,000. Rep., Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Compressed Carbonic Sales Co., Wilmington, Del., \$5,000. Rep., Corporation Trust Co. of America.

To make petroleum products. Rep., Corporation Service Co.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, 368-370

HEAVY CHEMICAL MARKET NERVOUS

Oxalic Acid and Magnesium Chloride Advanced by Makers—Carbon Bisulfide Reduced—Some Manufacturers Shading Glacial Acetic Acid—Speculative Interest in Arsenic

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acid Oxalic, 1c tb. Magnesium Chloride, \$2 ton Potash Prussiate, yellow, 1c tb. Declined

Carbon Bisulfide, 1/2c tb. Zinc

Zinc Oxide, Amer., 1/2c tb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Week	Month	Year
Acetic Acid, Glacialtb. Sulfuric Acid, 66 degton		\$.12 14.00	\$.11 14.00	\$.11 18.00
Bleaching Powder, Works 100 fbs.		1.60	1.60	2.40
Copper Sulfate100 tbs.	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.25
Potash, Caustictb.	.053/4	.053/4	.053/4	.051/2
Saltpetre, grantb.	.063/4	.063/4	.063/4	.093/
Soda Ash, 58 p.c100 fbs.	1.80	1.30	1.80	2.25
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c100 lbs.	3.60	3.60	3.75	3.85
Potassium Bichromatetb.	.10	.10	.10	.12
	•			
Average	3.020	3.020	3.035	3.571

Conditions in heavy chemicals might be characterized as nervous. Consumers are buying only as consuming orders come in and the general run of orders placed in the primary markets have been telegraphic. Few if any of the large consumers are willing to anticipate their needs more than a few days to a week in advance. A somewhat similar condition exists in the primary market as regards supplies on account of a similar unwillingness to speculate on a market no more settled than the present one. Some speculative interest is being attracted to arsenic but otherwise there is little tendency to buy futures. Sodium bichromate is interesting a few from this standpoint. Makers have advanced oxalic acid and magnesium chloride. Carbon bisulfide has been reduced by makers. Yellow prussiate of potash is higher in the spot market. Some makers are shading the scheduled price of glacial acetic acid. Yellow prussiate of soda is unsettled but tending to firmness in most directions on scarcity of

Acetone—Makers are holding firm at the recent advance to $13c@13\frac{1}{2}c$ in carlots of large drums at works. Small lots and small drums are offered at proportionate prices. Resellers offer nothing better than 16c @16\frac{1}{2}c in large drums spot. Active demand,

Acid, Acetic—Makers' price schedule remains unchanged on a basis of \$2.67½ for 28% acid in carlots of barrels at works. On this basis glacial is quoted at \$12.17 per hundred in carlots of barrels at works. On strong competition one maker at least offers at \$11.17 while stating that he is in position to sell considerably more than he can make of all grades. This competition is being met in many cases by the other makers but quotations are held at the scheduled level. It is doubtful if business is as brisk as some of those interested state.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Makers hold at prevailing levels on scattered demand. Prices are based on 30% acid in carlots of barrels at works at 5c, and up to 6½c in carboys. The higher grades are quoted on a basis of 10c for 48% in ten carboy lots at works.

Acid, Mixed—Little interest from either side of the market. Drums at works quoted at 734c@8c per unit of nitric and 1c@11/4c per unit of sulfuric.

Acid, Muriatic—Little more than routine movement at prevailing prices based on \$1.10@\$1.50 for 20° in carlots of carboys at works as to brand.

Acid, Qxalic—Makers have advanced their prices again and are quoting 15½c@16c as to brand for barrels at works. Spot prices for barrels are 16¼@16½c. Kegs are offered at the usual advance. Demand is reported as active.

Acid, Sulfuric—Movement continues routine at recently prevailing prices. Makers name \$14@\$16 per ton for 66° in tank cars at works as to location. Little movement in 60° at \$9@\$11 as quoted by makers in tank cars at works.

Alums—No change in prices on a slow market. Ammonia lump at 3½c in carlots of barrels at works. Imported potash lump at 2¾c@3c spot against 4½c named by makers for carlots of barrels at works.

Ammonia Water—Importers continue to offer at 6c drums included for low grade 26° against a makers' price of 7c@7½c for carlots of drums at works for first grade 26°.

Ammonium Chloride—A few speculators are showing interest in futures. Imported at 6½c@6¼c for white and 7½c@8c for white in casks spot. Makers name 7½c for both grades in carlots of barrels at works.

Barium Chloride—The market for imported continues highly speculative with variations as to arrivals. Some holders are extremely weak and force prices lower as stocks come in. Makers quote \$85 for carlots of bags at works. Imported is offered around \$85 in casks spot but this figure can be shaded considerably on occasional lots.

Bleaching Powder—Neglected at \$1.60 per hundred in carlots of large drums at works from makers. Imported amounts to little at present.

Bromine—Makers name 25c@26c in returnable cases at works. Routine demand.

Calcium Acetate—Makers quote \$2.35 in carlots of bags at works with nothing better offered at present.

Consumers' supplies are very short.

Carbon Bisulfide—Makers quote lower at 6c@6½c in 500-lb. drums spot.

Copper Sulfate—Makers offer little more than odd lots as yet and supplies are not sufficient to establish a market. Resale offers have been heard of large crystals at 61/4c in barrels spot but stocks have been uncertain.

Magnesium Chloride—Makers have advanced fused to \$32 and flaked to \$34 in carlots of drums at works.

Potash, Caustic—Imported weak around 5½c@5¾c spot in drums. Makers still out of the market.

Potassium Prussiate—Yellow much firmer at 33c@ 34c. Red scarce at 88c@90c where supplies can be located.

Soda Ash—No change from recent levels. Spot at \$1.80@\$2.10 flat and contracts at \$1.20 basis 48% in bags carlots works.

Soda, Caustic—Spot cannot be done below \$3.60. Makers hold at \$2.50 basis 60% in carlots of drums at works on contract.

Sodium Bichromate—Some speculative interest is tending to firmer prices.

Zinc Oxide—Lower from makers at 7c in carlots of barrels and up to 8c for less f.o.b. works. French type firm at 834c@11c in carlots as to grade.

Heavy Chemical Notes

The Salesmen-Druachem Outing, scheduled for Aug. 8, was indefinitely postponed.

The Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, is conducting a series of experiments on the danger of shipping and handling nitrates.

Alfred B. Goldbach, formerly of the Superfos Co., is now connected with Henry Sundheimer, Inc., 103 Park ave., New York, specialists in sodium silicofluoride.

Freight rates on potash salts from the California fields to all points in the United States have been reduced, in addition to the reduction effective July 1, an average of \$3 per ton.

At a special meeting of the Callahan Zinc Lead Mining Co. stockholders ratified an increase in the capitalization from 500,000 to 1,000,000 shares, the proceeds to be used for the acquisition and development of new properties.

The Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, is conducting an extensive research into the properties of acetone as a solvent. Special attention is being given to it as a constituent of mixed solvents. Information regarding the results of this research is available through the director of the Institute.

The Cosmos Chemical Co., Muncie, Ind., has been bought by the American Nottingham Process Co., of Louisville, Ky., a holding company which owns the patents of the Cosmos company, but does not manufacture. The Kentucky Carbon and Chemical Co., Henderson, Ky., operates the patents. A plant is now being built at Henderson.

GERMAN SUES CHEMICAL FOUNDATION

A firm of New York lawyers filed suit on Monday in the United States District Court against the Chemical Foundation, Inc., in behalf of Hugo Junkers, a German airplane manufacturer, asking for an injunction to restrain the Foundation from using a patent valued by him at \$250,000 for the manufacture of airplanes.

POTASH BONUS (Special to DRUG & Washington, D. C., Aug

Francis P. Garvan, president of the Foundation, is in the Adirondacks. At the offices of the Foundation it was said that they could not recall having any such patent as mentioned in the suit, although out of the 4,800 patents turned over to it there were some for the manufacture of chemical products used in airplane manufacture.

CAUSTIC SODA EXPORTS IN MAY

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9—Sal soda to the amount of 1,037,000 pounds, valued at \$16,500; caustic soda 21,235,000 pounds, valued at \$762,000; bicarbonate of soda 1,293,000 pounds, valued at \$27,500; and other sodium compounds 13,866,000 pounds, valued at \$20,000. were exported during May, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The shipments of caustic soda, bicarbonate of soda, and other sodium compounds were made to the following countries:

	Caustic soda	Bicar- bonate	Other Sodium Compounds
Countries	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Austria	156,910	****	****
Belgium	1,640,200	****	12,188
Denmark	44,800		****
Finland	124,590		****
Germany	8,295,881	33,600	442,684
Italy	3,123,426	10,933	108,230
Netherlands	307,658		
Poland and Danzig	334.979		****
Sweden	56,474	****	525
England	22,465		134,242
Canada-Maritime Prov	300	5,600	97,700
Quebec and Ontario	1,032,004	736,781	12,266,657
Prairie Provinces	6,070	69,000	214,613
Br. Col. and Yukon	2,900	16,236	4,632
Costa Rica	23,355	2,240	67
Guatemala	675	10,268	851
Nicaragua	15,000	2,132	1.080
Panama	20,100	420	3,150
Mexico	1,453,305	78,762	246,275
Jam'aica	2,200	4,660	1,422
Cuba	820,217	73,688	9,887
Dutch West Indies	21,000	****	1111
Argentina	50,410	1.806	17.815
Bolivia	11,000	3,200	6,805
Brazil	1.055.822	2,240	28,931
Chile	237,660	2,210	613
Colombia	107,329	25,896	15.623
Peru	26,700	270	9,993
Spain	23,320		67,514
Venezuela	48,265	16,369	13,407
British Indian	280,180		
	585,580	****	20
China		****	
Java and Madura	431,250	27 967	5,600
Hongkong	3,500	37,867	44 206
Japan	694,654	112,720	44,306
Philippine Islands	119,300	40,957	20,527

CYANIDE, BORAX AND SODA ASH EXPORTS (Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9—Exports of cyanide during May amounted to 21,000 pounds; borax 880,570 pounds; and soda ash 2,524,823 pounds. The countries to which shipments were made and the amounts follow:

	Cyanide	Borax	Soda ash
Countries	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Germany		57,000	224,000
England		515,196	
Ouebec and Ontario.	4.205	199,779	1,105,700
Prairie Provinces		1,197	214,700
Br. Col. and Yukon.		6,875	136,480
Nicaragua		1,585	12,000
Panama		215	5,740
Mexico (8,252	202,534
Cuba		26,662	297.580
Argentina		****	50,100
Brazil		****	60,000
Chile		100	76,400
Colombia		2,193	13,864
Peru		2,200	20,816
Venezuela		585	9,600
Philippine Islands		****	****
T	0,000	56,000	

POTASH BONUS PLAN REJECTED

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9—The Senate has rejected an amendment submitted by the Finance Committee this week, for a bonus to be paid to manufacturers of potash in place of the proposed 5-year duty on a sliding scale, proposed by the Ways and Means Committee. The vote was 32 to 30. White arsenic was kept on the free list by a vote of 29 to 25. The Finance Committee had recommended a duty of 2 cents a pound.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, 356-366

3

MANUFACTURERS ADVANCE SALICYLATES

Two Leading Producers Name Higher Prices on Sharp Rise in Phenol—Others Likely to Follow—Quicksilver Moves Up—Camphor Steadily Strengthening— Atropine Sulfate Cut Sharply in Competition—Salicin Down

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Alcohol, wood, 95%, 97%, 3c gal. Glycerin, C.P., 3c tb. Camphor, Jap., slabs, 2c oz. Ouicksilver, \$2 flask Sugar of Milk, 1c fb.

Declined

Atropine Sulfate, \$1.00 oz. Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 75c oz. Salicin, 50c fb.

Trend of the Market

4.7		Last	Last	Last
	Today	Week	Month	Year
Acetanilid	\$.30	\$.30	\$.30	\$.33
Acid, Citric, Import	.441/2	.447/2	.441/2	.45
Caffeine, Alkaloid	3.75	3.75	3.75	5.50
Calomel. American	.94	.94	.94	.82
Camphor, Jap., ref	.82	.80	.80	.68
Iodine, Resublimed	4.20	4.20	4.20	3.50
Menthol	6.25	6.25	6.25	4.30
Morphine Sulfate		4.80	4.80	5.20
Potassium Bromide, Cryst	.23	.23	.23	.24
Quinine Sulfate, Import		.50	.50	.68
Sodium Salicylate	.32 .	.32	.32	.30
Strychnine Sulfate	.76	.76	.76	1.35
Average	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.97

Business continues quiet and buying has been only in the usual limited quantities. With no definite idea as to future position of most medicinals, buyers are not disposed to stock ahead. Makers have advanced the salicylates. Japanese camphor advanced as spot supplies moved into strong hands. Quicksilver prices are firmer and at higher levels following advices of shortage from abroad. Makers have again put their figures on C. P. glycerin up. Importers have reduced atropine sulfate, pilocarpine hydrobromide, and salicin, to meet keen competition from outsiders. Wood alcohol is firmer. Milk sugar is firmer in makers' hands.

Acid Acetylsalicylic—Makers are firm at 80c in 100-lb. lots. Second hands quote from 73c to 75c unchanged for limited quantities.

Acid Citric—Market continues dull at 44½ c@45c lb. for imported goods. American makers price 45c@46c lb. in barrels. Interest in this item shows little sign of improving and this season will certainly go on record as a poor one from the citric acid sellers' viewpoint.

Acid Salicylic—The two leading makers of salicylic acid have advanced their prices on U.S.P. goods to 29c lb. Another maker will still do 26c. Technical goods are also up and are held at 26c@27c. Second hands offer U.S.P. at 25c, but little outside at any price. Sharp rise in phenol responsible for higher acid.

Acid Tartaric—Imported goods can be had at 28c for crystals and 28½c@29c for powdered. Shipment prices are as high c.i.f. as the spot market quotes. American manufacturers' figures continue at 30c lb.

Adeps Lanae—Recent higher prices, published by makers and distributors, had their origin in higher

priced wool fat. Supplies of that material are scarce at this time. Quotations continue along the same lines with hydrous at an inside of 18c and anhydrous 22c. Sales particularly good at present.

Alcohol—Wood alcohol, 95% and 97%, has advanced to 58c@60c and 60c@62c per gallon, respectively. All denatured alcohols unchanged in price and steady.

Atropine Sulfate—Stocks held in outside hands and offered at low prices caused leading sellers to cut atropine sulfate one dollar an ounce. Quotations are now at \$3.50@\$3.60 an ounce, in ten oz. lots and less.

Bromides—Imported products continue low in price with sodium at 14c@16c, potash at 13c@14c, and ammonium at 15c@16c. American makers are naming figures at previous levels.

Caffeine—Importers naming \$3.50 lb. spot with American makers asking \$3.75 lb. Citrated at \$3.00. Interest is rather low and any visible display of buying power would result in keen competition.

Camphor—For some time past spot stocks have been concentrating in certain quarters. Although material on hand is in sufficient quantity to supply normal consumption, strong holders have been able to advance the price to 83c@85c for Japanese refined slabs in cases. The market is firm at those figures. Genuine Japanese tablets quoted from 95c to \$1.05. American bulk gum is held at 90c. Tablets named at 95c@98c.

Cod Liver Oil—New catch Norwegian oil quoted at \$21.00 c.i.f. Spot material at \$22.50 for new oil and \$21.00 for old.

Coumarin—No change in spot situation is noted, with supplies scarce and held at \$3.50 lb. inside. Makers report that they can now fill orders with reasonable promptness.

Glycerin—Makers are again higher in their ideas on C.P. goods and are asking an inside of 16½ c lb. Stocks are unusually low as makers have been loath to operate on the narrow margin of profit which the market formerly allowed. Some resale goods are still offered at 15½ c. Cans at 17½ c. Dynamite named at 14¾ @15c.

Hydroquinone—Some of the odd lot material is still offered at 75c. Makers quote all the way from 80c to 92c in 100 lb. lots.

Menthol—Firmly held at \$6.25 lb. in case lots. Lesser amounts quoted at \$6.40@\$6.50. Goods for August shipment can be had at \$5.60 laid down New York. Somewhat more active.

Mercury—Spot supplies appear to be smaller than supposed, although the situation is not acute. Sellers are inclined to hold on to their goods and await developments. Bullish movement in London caused the price to firm to \$57.00@\$58.00 here. Reports from abroad say stocks are short. Shipment quotations made at \$56.00 laid down New York. London figures are at £11 10s c.i.f. Italian basis is 1100 lira f.o.b. mines. Spanish prices 340 pesetos ex-mine.

Methyl Salicylate—As salicylic acid moved up one of the principal factors in the first hand market advanced methyl salicylate to 41c in 50-lb. cases and 39c in drums. Another maker is still at 37c in cases. Second hands will do 35c.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride—Importers have reduced prices to \$7.00@\$7.25 an ounce under pressure of competition.

Quinine—Imported sulfate continues closely held at 50c an ounce. Spot supplies are limited. Demand small. American sulfate quoted at the same figure.

Salicin—Cheaper prices quoted by holders of distressed lots have caused importers to cut their figures 50c a pound. Named at \$3.75@\$4.00 lb.

Sodium Salicylate—Two of the leading manufacturers of sodium salicylate have advanced their figures to 36c per pound in sympathy with advance on salicylic acid. Quotations from other sources are heard at 34c.

Sugar of Milk—Prices have advanced slightly to 19c @20c lb. from makers. One seller is asking as high as 22c. Better demand reported. Some factors say that export business is better.

Fine Chemical Notes

Earl W. Bennett, auditor of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., and G. Lee Camp, general sales manager, were visitors at the New York office last week.

The rise in salicylate prices was a direct reflection of the increased cost of phenol, none of which has been manufactured in the United States for two years or more past, and the Government excess supplies of which are gradually being used up.

McKesson & Robbins offered citric acid through their weekly price list last week at 16c per pound. All the bargain hunters from Dallas to Denver telegraphed in their orders for large lots. Needless to say, the 16c price was an error and should have read 46c.

Acriflavine neutral is the subject covered by a fifty page booklet issued by the pharmaceutical division of the National Aniline & Chemical Co. Full description of the uses and development of neutral acriflavine along with the authorities and literature on the subject, are given. The booklet covers the general subject of medicinal dyes in an introductory paragraph.

The salicylate line-up in prices on Tuesday afternoon stood with Monsanto Chemical Works and the Dow Chemical Co. at the higher prices, Merck anticipating, but uncertain, Semet-Solvay and Heyden still at the old levels. Inquiry brought out the fact, however, that the higher prices would very likely become general soon owing to the advanced cost of production.

Charges made in the United States Senate, by Senator Moses, that certain pamphlets sent out to Kentucky high school principals were written in support of the Chemical Foundation, the Textile Alliance, and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., were refuted by United States Commissioner P. P. Claxton, who says that the writings were merely designed to show the prospective college student the scope of chemistry as a profession.

The Cuban sugar crop this year may exceed 3,909,000 tons, according to the latest estimates of the Federal Sugar Refining Co. As reported by the company's Cuban representative, the '176 centrals which have closed down show a total production of 23,648,850 bags, as compared with 21,647,000 bags in the estimate, an increase of 2,001,850 bags. If this excess of about 9.2 per cent is maintained, the indications are that the crop will exceed 3,909,000 tons.

KELP PLANT AGAIN IN OPERATION

The Kelp Products Plant, constructed and operated by the Fertilizer Division of the Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, during the war, and sold by the Government on April 1, last, to Rodney Benson of Santa Barbara, began operating on July 10, after being shut down for several months for alterations and repairs, says a bulletin issued by the Potash Producers Association.

The products of the plant are potash, kelp-char, iodine, hydrochloric acid, ammonia, ketone oils and creosote. The processes involve the harvesting and drying of the kelp and its destructive distillation in retorts analogous to the retort ovens used in coking coal. The product called kelp-char corresponds to the coke, and after the potash salts have been leached out of it, it is a highly absorbent charcoal and commands a ready market as a purifying agent in clarifying sugar and syrups, vegetable and animal oils and other materials. The potash is recovered as a high-grade muriate. The iodine is produced in the pure crystalline form, and the ammonia as ammonium sulfate.

The credit for developing this Government experiment into a successful commercial unit belongs largely to Dr. J. W. Turrentine, who was in charge of the building and operating of the plant from its inception.

MEDICINES ON PRIORITY LIST

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—Announcement is made by the Fuel Distributor that medicines have been placed on the priority list for coal on the ground of being a humane necessity scarcely second to food in importance. Individual drug and chemical firms as well as associations throughout the country had protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission about its recent priority order in which the railroads were directed to furnish car service for food and fuel for hospitals but no priority car service was ordered for drugs, chemicals and medicinals. The protests pointed out the fact that not only hospitals but the public cannot live without drugs, chemicals and medicinals any more than they can live without food and fuel.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL AVAILABLE

Ethylene glycol is now being offered to the trade in commercial quantities by the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. This substance is important as a solvent and reagent in many branches of chemistry and may be expected to find a large application industrially.

Ethylene glycol is a colorless, odorless liquid of high boiling point (196°C). It is completely soluble with water in all proportions, and possesses a sweet taste, which characteristic gives it its name "Glycol." It makes an excellent solvent for drugs, extracts and the like and is harmless physiologically. An important characteristic is its germicidal action in which respect it resembles pure ethyl alcohol closely, without at the same time having any of the physiological properties of the same. This property makes it an excellent preservative in medicinal and food products.

Examples of the other uses which have been suggested for ethylene glycol are that of moistening agent for tobacco products, the production of high explosives by nitration, and its use as an intermediate for fine chemical and medicinal preparations.

American makers of medicinal preparations, toilet goods, drugs, and similar articles, which are known by their trade-mark names, are seeking to have an embargo placed on German goods of the same nature, which are being sold under names bearing resemblance to those used in this country.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates Pages 359-360

PHENOL ADVANCES ON SCARCITY

Government Surplus Stocks Depleted and Supplies from Refiners Small—Beta-Naphthol Reduced by Makers Owing to Competition—H Acid Weak—Demand for Dyes Limited

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands) Advanced

Phenol, 3c fb.

Declined

Betanaphthol, 1c fb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last	Last	Last Year
Benzene, C. Pgal.	\$.30	\$.30	\$.30	\$.27
Naphthalene, flakeb.	.07	.07	.07	.08
Phenol	.15	.12	.12	.09
Xylene, 2 degreesgal.	.45	.45	.45	.60
Toluene, puregal.	.30	-30	.30	.28
Aniline Oilb.	.14	.14	.14	.20
Benzaldehydetb.	.65	.65	.65	.45
Betanaphthol, dist	.22	.23	.23	.36
Paranitroaniline	.75	.75	.75	.85
o-Toluidinetb.	.16	.16	.16	.25
Average	0.318	0.316	0.316	0.338

Quiet continued in the dye and intermediate markets. Conditions which are affecting industry as a whole adversely have prevented the expected recovery of business in textiles, and dye demand has continued of small proportions. Price cutting is little in evidence. Crudes are extremely firm and scarce. Phenol is sharply higher. Beta-naphthol has been reduced by makers on competition. Aniline oil is steady at prevailing figures. Competition between makers of H acid is forcing weakness there.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Prices are extremely firm on scarcity of supply. C. P. from refiners in tank cars at works at 30c and in drums at 35c is not being freely done on account of scarcity. Resellers have little or none to offer. Low grade, 90 per cent, is similarly scarce at 27c in tanks and 32c in drums at works.

Naphthalene—Demand has slowed down considerably and prices are being held up by refiners. Flake at 7c in carlots of barrels and balls at 8c same basis are quoted. Resale lots can be done below these levels but few bidders are found. Seasonal requirements have been satisfied.

Phenol—Reports of depletion of government surplus stocks have been confirmed and nothing better than 15c per pound can be done. Government lots are limited to possibly a million pounds in small drums (50 to 100 lbs.) and prices of 15c@18c are asked for these. Supplies of natural from refiners are small and are being rapidly absorbed as consumers have been forced to turn to this source. Refiners name 15c@16c on 950tb drums and up to 18c for 50tb drums.

Toluene—Scarce from refiners at prevailing prices. Tank cars at 30c and drums at 35c at works. Nothing from resellers. Demand routine.

Intermediates

Acid, 1, 2, 4—Makers report routine movement at 80c in barrels.

Acid, Cleve's-Prices are held steady by makers. Routine movement is \$1.50@\$1.54 in 250th barrels.

Acid, Gamma—Ton lots in barrels at \$1.80 are being moved in fair volume. Small lots up to \$1.85.

Acid, H—Price cutting is reported in several directions. Quotations at 75c in ton lots are still heard but it is believed possible to shade this figure on actual business.

Acid, Metanilic-Makers name \$1.00 in quantity lots in barrels.

Acid, Naphthionic-Technical at 60c@62c in barrels as to quantity, and refined at 65c in single barrel lots.

Acid, Nevile & Winther's-Steady at \$1.15@\$1.20 per pound in barrels.

Acid, Sulfanilic-Makers hold steady at 22c@23c in 250tb barrels on fair demand.

Alpha-naphthol—Makers report fair movement at \$1.00 for technical in ton lots of barrels and \$1.10 for refined in single barrels.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Makers hold firm at recently prevailing prices on routine demand. Large lots are quoted at 30c and single barrels can be done at 32c. Little is offered by resellers.

Aniline Oil—Prices are steady at 14c in lots of five drums and less. Carlot business can be done at 13c at works. Few buyers are willing to take on quantity lots at present and makers are unwilling to offer them inducements. Little if any shading of these prices has been noted and the general tendency is to greater firmness.

Anthraquinone—Sublimed is offered at \$1.35@\$1.60 in 125fb barrels as to quantity and brand. Differences in quality are given as the reason for the wide price range. Paste 30 per cent is offered at 75c@80c on the basis of 100 per cent in barrels as to quantity.

Benzaldehyde—Makers report extremely slow demand for technical at 65c in drums at works.

Benzidine—Some shading of prices has been noted in spite of the fact that stocks are being gradually absorbed. Base is named at 85c in ten barrel lots and sulfate at 70c works.

Beta-naphthol—Makers quote lower on competition. Ton lots in barrels at works are quoted at 22c@23c per pound and single barrels are offered at 23c. The present level seems quite firm and a reasonable amount of business is being done.

Diethyl Sulfate—Makers offer technical in 50 gal. drums at 40c@45c per pound in ton lots and less. C. P. is quoted on the same basis at 50c@55c per pound.

Dimethylaniline—Makers hold steady on growing demand at 30c@32c in large lots in drums and up to 32c @33c for single drums at works.

(m)

Diphenylamine—Makers offer at 58c@60c in 250tb barrels.

G Salt-Makers hold paste steady at 65c@70c in barrels as to quantity.

Meta-nitroaniline—Named at 75c in barrels in ton lots. Demand slow.

Para-aminophenol—Base is held at \$1.25@\$1.35 in 100fb kegs as to grade. The hydrochloride is quoted at \$1.35@\$1.45 on the same basis. Demand routine.

Para-nitroaniline-Makers quote 75c@76c in ton lots

at works in barrels. Competition in a few cases will bring concessions from makers but generally this level is firmly held.

Para-phenylenediamine—Easy with \$1.50 quoted subject to shading on quantity business.

Dyestuff Notes

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association met Aug. 4, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, to plan ways and means for getting the necessary protection for the industry from Congress.

Sulfogene Ochre G is the name of a new sulfur dye recently announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Its extreme fastness to light as well as to other fading agents recommend it as both a self shade and for shading.

The Drug & Chemical Square Club, affiliated with the National League of Masonic Clubs, is being formed by masons in the drug and chemical trades in New York. The secretary of the new club is Wm. B. Moore, 41 East 42nd st., New York, and he is anxious to get in touch with masons in these trades.

UPHOLDS SEIZURE AFTER ARMISTICE

Philadelphia, Aug. 9.—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for this district has decided that seizures of German property by the Alien Property Custodian, made after the signing of the Armistice, were legal, holding that the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act was not repealed by the ending of the war. The court said that "while hostilities ceased and peace was reestablished the act, not containing self-limiting terms, or not being expressly repealed, remains the law."

The issue was raised by an appeal from the Federal District Court of New Jersey made by the Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey, which sought to force Col. Thomas W. Miller, the Alien Property Custodian, to return securities and money worth approximately \$600,000, which the bank held in trust for Frederick Wesche. of Paris, and Helene J. Von Schierholz, of Plaue, Germany.

Mr. Wesche being a neutral and Mr. Von Schierholz a native of Germany, the trust company contended that the custodian could not seize property until the courts had held the property was enemy owned. It was further contended that the act was unconstitutional and had been terminated by the signing of the armistice and the peace treaty.

EXPORTS OF DYES & LOGWOOD EXTRACT

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9—Logwood extract to the amount of 244,000 pounds was exported during May, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Other dye extracts exported amounted to 286,000 pounds. Dyes and stains exported amounted to 329,000 pounds, valued at \$228,000. Shipments were made to the following countries:

	Logwood	_		
	Extract		Dyes &	Stains
Countries	Pounds		Pounds	Dollars
France	11,110		757	129
Spain			9,329	3,808
England	. 8,519	0	3,105	636
Canada-Maritime Provinces			11.732	2.880
Quebec & Ontario			129,057	89,854
Mexico			19.324	8,110
Cuba			3,553	1.477
Argentina			6.584	3,554
Brazil			2,347	2,234
Chile			9.179	8,072
Colombia			5,930	4,633
Ecuador			4,400	4.740
Peru			1.128	1,185
Venezuela			1,831	1.200
Japan			92,864	71,907

OPEN LETTER TO SENATOR MOSES

Bid for Heyden Chemical Co.

Hon. George H. Moses,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C

Dear Senator Moses: We are in receipt of your let-

ter of July 26th, reading:

"Returning to Washington this morning I find your letter of July 20th. I think really you make out a case against yourself rather worse than the way I stated it on the floor of the Senate."

This is a very curt acknowledgment of our letter to you of July 30th, in which we represented facts contradictory to the statement you made about us on the floor of the Senate, as reported in the Congressional Record of July 14th. We might have added to our letter to you of July 20th, that our bid of \$605,000.00 was some \$150,000.00 more than the worth of the business as determined by Price Waterhouse & Co., and that we were bidding something for a good-will, which did not exist according to pre-war earnings.

We might also have stated that shares of the Heyden Chemical Company have been offered on the "Curb" in New York according to press reports on a basis considerably less than the price we bid for the property. As you seem determined to have the facts misrepresented, we cannot see what is to be gained by continuing arguments on this question. It also seems impossible for reputable manufacturers who happen to be engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and dyes to get anything like fair treatment from your hands. How different it is for the importers of German chemicals and dyes and the paid agents of such importers and German chemical manufacturers. It can be best stated by repeating an extract from the current number of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chem-

istrv: "One alert, resourceful and crafty importer has unobstructed access to the floor of the House by virtue of being one of its ex-members. He has not hesitated to abuse this privilege in furthering his own interests. He goes at will to give his misinformation to those who will listen, while the representative of American industry must stop at the door. Representaties of the Interessengemeinschaft, I. G., are said to have had their desks in the offices of United States senators. A favorite source of information for the opposition and those who have been misled by it is the man who admitted before a Congressional committee that he represented German interests in this country for years prior to the war, was especially active under the direction of Boy-Ed, and received a large salary for which he did many despicable things."

Respectfully,
Monsanto Chemical Works,
John F. Queeny,
Chairman of the Board.

St. Louis, Aug. 2, 1922.

According to a statement recently made by the Chemical Foundation, dyes made under its patents during 1919, 1920, and 1921, were valued at \$4,194,825 or 2.07 per cent of the total sales by domestic producers during the same period (\$202,495,560.), as reported by the Tariff Commission. The value of dyes imported under the Foundation patents during the same period was \$2,564,653, or 18.4 per cent of the total imports for the period (\$13,884,801.). The value of the combined sales of both domestic and imported dyes under the Foundation patents amounts to 3.1 per cent of the total sales of all dyes.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 369

VEGETABLE OIL PRICES UNSETTLED

Cottonseed Oil, Coconut Oil, and Corn Oil Lower— Fish Oils Firm—Linseed Oil Prices Affected by Fluctuating Demand—Prices of Naval Stores Weak

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Linseed, 2c gal.

Declined

Rosin, 30c bbl.

Corn, Crd., 1/2c 1b.

Turpentine, 4c gal.

Trend	of	the	Mark	et

Trend of the	Marke	t .		
* y =		Last	Last	Last
	Today	Week	Month	Year
Cod Oil, N. F	\$.56	\$.56	\$.58	\$.44
Degras, American, bbl	.04	.04	.04	.05
Lard. No. 1	.73	.73	.70	.65
Menhaden, crd.* bbls	.45	.45	.35	.30
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal	1.35	1.35	1.65	1.00
Red Oil, distilled	.081/2	.083/4	.081/2	.063/4
Stearic Acid, T. P	.101/2	.101/2	.101/2	.1034
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls	.0834	.0834	.0834	.10
Cottonseed crude, tanks	.081/2	.081/2	.0934	.051/4
Linseed, Carlots, bbls	.88	.86	.84	.74
Olive, denatured	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.45
Peanut, refined	.1334	.1314	.131/4	.10
Soya Bean, bbls	.121/2	.121/2	111/2	.073/4
	0.430	0.400	0.449	0.004
Average	0.429	0.427	0.448	0.394

Oils have been generally unsettled during the past week on scattered and uncertain buying. Linseed oil has been particularly subject to unsettlement on broadly fluctuating demand. Cottonseed oil has tended lower as have coconut and corn oils. Fish oils have shown little change and are generally firm. Animal oil prices are steady at prevailing levels. Naval stores prices are tending lower.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil—Firm on good demand. No. 1 in barrels at 13c with occasional odd lot offers at 12½c. No. 3 steady and firm at 12c in barrels from crushers.

China Wood Oil—Temporarily at least the recent slack in wood oil has been taken out. Spot prices are very firm at 12½c@13c in barrels and nothing better can be done for shipment from the Orient c.i.f. New York for nearby months. Coast oil in sellers' tanks is offered at 12c.

Coconut Oil—Prices tend to soften on slow routine demand. Ceylon barrels spot at 8½c@8¾c and Cochin at 9¼c@9½s. Manila oil in sellers' tanks on the Coast tends slightly firmer at 7c@7¾c with most offers at 7½c. Edible oil in barrels spot at 10c@10¼c.

Corn Oil—Prices tend easier. Crude oil at mills in tanks at 8¾c and in barrels at 9%c@10c. Spot barrels are offered at 10½c. Spot edible in barrels at 12½c.

Cottonseed Oil—Sales of crude oil in buyers' tanks at Southeastern mills were made during the week at 8½c, the first in some weeks. Prime summer yellow on the Produce Exchange tended downward. Old crop oil, August-September, was quoted at 10c@10½c. New crop oil, October forward, was quoted lower at 8c@9c with interest largely centered in the December position.

Linseed Oil-The market has been extremely nervous during the week. Late last week one crusher entered

a contract for future delivery of a large quantity of naked oil at 72c. Following this, prices advanced to a basis of 88c cooperage basis for carlots. At this level crushers state that any revival of demand would force further advances. Apparently a decided shortage of stocks has been uncovered by efforts of consumers to cover with domestic crushers before the tariff is passed. The uncertainty of the tariff situation makes it undesirable for consumers to cover their advance requirements from importers. Imported oil is firm at 83c@ 85c in barrels spot. London spot oil is steady at 45s 6d per quintal. Antwerp quotes 232 francs per 100 kilos.

Flaxseed prices are tending lower in the face of the new crop in the Northwest. Buenos Aires quotes lower at \$1.87. Duluth seed is easier at \$2.3534@\$2.40½ as to position. Winnipeg is easier at \$1.99½@\$2.05½ as to position.

Olive Oil—Denatured unchanged at \$1.15 in barrels spot. Foots are easy at 8c@8½c spot against 8½c for shipment c.i.f. New York. Slow demand.

Palm Oil—Niger tending much softer. Quoted at 5½c@6c in casks spot. Lagos and bonny old Calabar are inactive at nominally the recently prevailing prices, 7c and 6¾c respectively.

Palm Kernel Oil-Named at 83/4c@9c in casks spot.

Peanut Oil—Extremely slow. Tanks at mills are quoted at $8\frac{1}{2}c@9\frac{1}{2}c$ with few bids. Refined on the spot in barrels at $12\frac{1}{2}c$.

Perilla Oil—Demand continues active and prices are correspondingly firm. Spot barrels at 13½c@14c and shipment c.i.f. New York at 12½c@13c.

Rapeseed Oil—Fair demand. Refined at 82c@85c and blown at 95c in barrels.

Soya Bean Oil—Practically nominal on lack of demand. Crude in sellers' tanks on the Coast at 10c@ 101/4c. Spot barrels at 121/2c nominal. Refined at 13c in barrels spot.

Animal Oils.

Lard Oil—Steady on fair demand. Prices based on No. 1 in barrels at 93/4c. Prime at 103/4c@111/2c as to brand and edible prime at 145/6c.

Neatsfoot Oil—Steady at the recent decline. Pure and 30° cold test at 143/4c, and 20° cold test at 18c@20c as to brand in barrels.

Red Oil-Distilled and saponified at 81/2c in barrels.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Firm both here and at primary points. Newfoundland spot oil in barrels at 56c@58c. Tanks at 53c@55c. Consuming demand continues in good and increasing volume.

Manhaden Oil—Crude very firm at mills at 42c@43c in tanks, and at 45c@46c in barrels. Demand continues fair and supplies are short. Speculative selling on futures has died out to some extent. Refined grades are firm on a basis of 60c for light strained in barrels at works.

Naval Stores

Rosin-Prices have been generally reduced on the

spot. Present range is from \$5.90 for B to \$8.00 for $WW. \label{eq:www.present}$

Turpentine—Still shows slight weakness and is more or less unsteady... Present prices are lower than last week at \$1.16@\$1.17 spot. Savannah prices are easier at \$1.09. London slightly lower at 88s 9d per quintal.

Oil Trade Notes

The Benson Paint and Varnish Co., 2317 First ave., Birmingham, Ala., expects to install machinery for the manufacture of its products shortly. The company was organized recently with capital of \$50,000.

Philippine shipments of copra for June amounted to 4,500 tons and of oil to 4,700 tons. Stocks of coconut oil on hand are estimated at 11,000 tons. A good European demand for copra cake is reported.

Herndon & Co., 295 Douglas st., Brooklyn, have been appointed jobbing distributors for the Netherland Chemical Co. The firm will handle linseed oil and other products. Mr. Paine, who formerly handled this trade for the Netherland company, will be in charge.

The following formula, to be known as specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 23-E, has been authorized for use in the manufacture of liniments and lotions for external purposes: "To every 100 gallons of pure ethyl alcohol of 190° proof, add 9 pounds Oil Bitter Almond, U.S.P.. 6 pounds salicylic acid U.S.P."

Corn Products stock advanced to 116% on Monday, the highest point touched this year. On account of the exceptionally strong financial condition of the big corporation, many persons in the financial district believe the question of an extra dividend will be taken up for consideration at the next meeting of the board of directors.

The future of Manchurian bean oil on the European market is a vital question to its manufacturers and exporters in China, now that the United States has practically ceased buying in that market. Consul J. W. Ballantine reporting to the Department of Commerce thinks that should any formidable rival appear on the European market, the Manchurian oil will be crowded out of the field, due to the great disadvantage occasioned by the long carrying distance. Since 1917, when the United States imported 131,000 tons, Manchuria's shipments of bean oil to the United States have dropped to 5,800 tons in 1921. The Manchurians are hoping to expand the market in Japan.

WAGES ALMOST DOUBLE 1914 EARNINGS

A comprehensive investigation covering over one million wage earners in 26 industries shows that on Jan. 1, 1922, the average actual hourly earnings were 98 per cent and average actual weekly earnings 80 per cent above July, 1914. Hourly earnings fell 22.4 per cent and weekly earnings 25 per cent from the peak in 1920 to the beginning of 1922. Total employment fell 35.8 per cent from June, 1920, up to Jan. 1, 1922. Real weekly wages are shown to be 11 per cent higher at the close of 1921 than before the war, despite extensive wage reductions and curtailment of plant operation due to industrial depression. The analysis was made by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York, and entitled "Wages and Hours in American Manufacturing Industries: July, 1914—Jan., 1922."

JAPAN'S COCONUT OIL EXPORTS SMALL

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, July 1—The manufacture of coconut oil made great progress during the war and drove imported goods from the home market, says the "Yakugyo Shuho [Weekly Druggist]." In 1918 13,700,000 yen worth of oil was exported from Japan. Since 1919, however, the production has steadily been falling off and the exports are decreasing. At present there are eighteen factories working on short time. The output of coconut oil in recent years is shown below:

	Koku	Yen
1915	29,723	1.660.593
1916	43,452	3,250,255
1917	81,433	6,532,854
1918	141,121	11,830,332
1919	70,207	7,155,029
	amount of coconut oil exported was Kin	
1917	26,187,195	7.116,579
1918	40,462,694	13,734,668
1919	17,687,555	8,621,453
1920		455,349
1921	170,000	50,000

OLIVE OIL HIGHER ON SCARCITY (Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Marseilles, July 21—Prices of olives are advancing and good olive oil is scarce. The quotations per 100 Kilos are:

	Francs
Oil from pulp and husks	123@123
Bouches du Rhone	475@480
Var	
Algerian surfine	410@420
Algerian fine	
Tunis extra 1º pression	
Tunis ordinary 1º pression	425@435
Levant surfine	375@380
Levant fine	350@360
Borjas	460@480
Lampautes Greces	
Lampautes Algerian	330@335
Refined extra	390@400
Oil from pulp and husks	160@185

PALM OIL AND GLYCERIN FIRMER

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, July 21—Palm oil and glycerin are firmer, with a strong tendency to advance. Quotations per 100 kilos are:

Fra	
Palm dil, Lagos	182
Palm oil, Congo	170
Palm oil, Congo refined	140
Glycerin from lye 40 per cent	90
Glycerin from lye 80 per cent	245
Glycerin saponification	089
Olein, distillation	089
Olein, bleached	290
Olein, saponification	00
Stearin, saponification	110
Stearin, distillation	00
Stearin, foreign	40

The Peaslee, Gaulbert Co., 413 Main st., Louisville, Ky., is building a \$100,000 plant addition. Alterations and improvements will be made on the old structure. The company maakes varnishes, wood finishes, and allied products.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 371-374

STRENGTHENING MARKET FOR CRUDE DRUGS

Botanical Position Gradually Stiffening as Shading Disappears—Many Items Scarce on Spot—Elm Bark Creeping Up — Chamomiles Firmer — Lycapodium Easier—Sarsaparilla Root Softer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Buckthorn Bark, 1c lb. Chamomile Flowers, 2c lb. Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c lb. Elm Bark, 2c lb. Gentian Root, 1/2c fb.
Pepper, White, 1/4c fb.
Senna, Tinn., grind., 1c fb.
Valerian Root, 1c fb.
Declined

Buchu Leaves, &c lb.
Canary Seed, S.A., %c lb.
Cardamom, decort., %c lb.
Celery Seed, %c lb.
Ginger, Japan, %c lb.
Lycopodium, 10c lb.

Pepper, black Sing, 34c tb.
Poppy Seed, Dutch, 34c tb.
German, 34c tb.
Saffron Flowers, Amer., 5c tb.
Sarsaparilla, Mex., 1c tb.
Storax, Gen., U.S.P., 20c tb.
Tolu Balsam, 5c tb.

Trend of the Market

		Last	Later	Like
+ .	Today	Week	Month	Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P	\$.22	\$.22	8.21	\$.22
Buchu Leaves, Short	1.05	1.10	1.10	.85
Cantharides, Russian	3.60	3.60	5.00	1.75
Cocculus Indicus	.04	.04	.043/4	.075
Ergot, Spanish	1.03	1.03	1.05	1.30
Insect Powder, pure	.52	.52	.52	.36
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd		1.80	1.90	1.65
Nux Vomica	.07	.07	.06	.11
Opium, gum	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50
Rhubarb Root, H. D		.55	.55	.23
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon		1.75	1.80	3.50
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat		.09	.09	.09
Average	1.35	1.35	1.39	1.32
22.1-2.mgc				-100

Fewer crude drug price changes were in evidence during the past week than for some time previous. Sellers report nothing out of the ordinary in the way of buying activity. A number of items continue scarce on spot and firmer figures are noted in these cases. Shading is not prevalent as holders appear resolved to hold for their prices. Cloves are again higher as supplies tighten up. Chamomile flowers are firmer. Celery seed has dropped off. Lycopodium is cheaper. Buckthorn bark, elm bark, gentian root, white pepper, and grinding senna are firmer. Lower quotations on tanary seed, poppy seed, storax, black pepper, American saffron flowers, and Japan ginger, were in evidence.

Arabic Gum-Unchanged, with cleaned sorts scarce and firm at 16c@17c lb. No. 1 white, in cases, at 25c lb.

Buchu Leaves—Following last week's reported advance some sellers are offering supplies of new imports on the basis of \$1.05 inside, for bales. Range is to \$1.10. Less than bales quoted from \$1.10 to \$1.20 as to quantity and seller.

Buckthorn Bark—Due to higher import costs holders of buckthorn bark have advanced their prices to 7½c@ 8e lb.

Canary Seed—South American seed offered cheaper at 3%@4%c per pound. Morocco unchanged at 5½c @6c.

Cantharides—Spot supplies of Russian goods continue at \$3.60@\$3.75 per pound for whole cases. Pow-

dered material named at \$4.00@\$4.25. Chinese in limited demand at \$1.00 for whole and \$1.25 for powdered.

Celery Seed—Further dropping off in price is noted and supplies are now available at 20c@20½c lb. spot.

Cardamon Seed—Decorticated seed is offered cheaper at 50½c@51½c lb. Other grades are without change, bleached running from 55c to \$1.10 as to quality, and green grinding at 35c@37c lb.

Chamomile Flowers—Advance to 30c@32c lb. on spot Hungarian flowers noted. Roman quoted at 75c@88c. Interest in Hungarian flowers good and price firm at the new figures.

Cloves—As temporary spot scarcity became more noticeable holders again raised prices on Zanzibar. Now named at 30c@31c lb. Goods to arrive in September quoted at 28c@29c.

Cubeb Berries—Continue soft under pressure of small demand. XX stemless named at 95c@\$1.05, ordinary at 90c@95c, and powdered at 95c@\$1.00.

Elm Bark—Spot offerings in 5 lb. bundles firmer at 30c@32c lb. Goods to arrive within two weeks quoted at 28c.

Ergot—Market at \$1.00@\$1.05 lb. Shipment quotations 65c c.i.f. Spot quiet with consumers holding off for new crop.

Gentian Root—Higher, due to spot scarcity, at 8½c@ 10½c lb. Most holders refuse to quote the inside figure.

Ginger—Japan ginger has eased off slightly to 9c@ 9½c lb. Jamaica is held from 34c to 40c, according to grade. African goods named unchanged at 9½c@ 9½c. ABC at 11c@11½c.

Insect Powder-Continues dull at 52c@60c lb. for

Ipecac Root—Whole root offered unchanged at \$1.55 lb. Powdered goods at \$1.80. Demand light.

Lycopodium—Offerings of cheaper goods are made in some quarters. Prices range from 75c to 85c per pound, spot cases.

Nux Vomica—Buttons quoted inside at 7c with range from 8c up as to quality. Powdered U.S.P., in barrels is held at 10½c lb.

Pepper—White Singapore pepper has been advanced to 134c@134c spot. Black Singapore is quoted lower at 934@10c lb.

Poppy Seed—Genuine Dutch seed cheaper at 21½c@ 21½c. German 20c@21c. Only fair Dutch can be had ½c off the inside price.

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Rhubarb—Continues to be in rather limited request at 55c for whole in cases and 60c for powdered.

Saffron—American saffron is quoted lower following last week's advance. Supplies can be had at \$1.35@ \$1.40 the former level. Valencia generally held at \$27.00, although one lot of \$25.00 goods on the spot market

Sarsaparilla—Mexican lower at 36c@37c lb. Honduras unchanged at 47c@48c lb. for bales spot.

Senna—Tinnevelly grinding is firmer at 5c@8c lb. as to quality. Jobbing named at 10c@12c and powdered

at 8c@9c. Alexandria offered at 32c@35c, with powdered at 12c@13c.

Senega Root-The best inside spot price is 74c. Shipment figures heard at 67c.

Storax-U.S.P. goods available at easier figures, \$1.10 @\$1.20 lb. being the new price. Artificial held at 75c@ 80c.

Tolu Balsam-Following the recent sharp advance slightly lower figures have been quoted. An inside price of 65c ranging to 70c is noted on good clean material.

Crude Drug Notes

The Evander Pharmacy, Underwood, N. Dak., was burned out July 27.

A judgment for \$110 against the Claridge Drug Co. has been filed by A. G. Nelson.

According to a prominent factor in the crude drug phia crude drug millers and importers, will spend approximuch below normal both in regards quality and quantity. It is believed that if the quality is much below last year's yield, importers will experience difficulty getting the goods in.

Donald McIlvaine, of McIlvaine Brothers, Philadelphia, crude drug millers and importers, wil spend approximately half of his time in the New York City offices of the company in the future in charge of the import department. Edward Frank continues as manager of the New York branch.

John Clarke & Co., have this to say of the seed market conditions. "The consideration of tariff possibilities leads many consumers to act upon grades in which they lack sufficient supplies for the Autumn. The action is rather piecemeal and hesitant so far but it is hard to tell what it may develop in the way of scarcities. We look for more active trade this month than during July and we expect many spot shortages to come to light as demand picks up.'

STATISTICS ON BUSINESS RECOVERY

The extent of business recovery in the United States is shown by the National Bank of Commerce in a comparison of trade production statistics since the first of the year with the corresponding period last year. While it is generally recognized that business has steadily improved for some months, the extent of the progress becomes apparent only when comparison is made between, periods of reasonable length, points out the bank, and continues:

"Those cases where the 1922 figures are below those for 1921 were for the most part affected by special circumstances. Thus the value of exports for the first half of 1922 is considerably lower than for 1921, but this is largely a reflection of price changes. Wheat exports are little more than half of those of the previous period-largely because of the extremely rapid movement of grain in the Fall of 1921. Exports of pork products are somewhat smaller than for the corresponding period of last year.

"In contrast with these losses, car loadings, exclusive of coal, are more than 11 per cent above the previous period; pig iron production is nearly 28 per cent higher, and the steel ingot production 50 per cent higher. Building contracts are up nearly 60 per cent. Cotton consumption for the half year was 18 per cent greater than for the first half of 1921.

CRUDE DRUG PRICES IN MARSEILLES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, France, July 21-The drug market continues quiet, without change. Quotations on 100 kilos are:

Fran	ICS
Agar agar	00
Star anise	50
Asafetida	50
Foenugreek	70
Fennel 1	80
Cumin, Morocco 3	50
	250
Cinnamon, Ceylon 5	50
Cochineal 8	00
Aloes	50
Senna	00
Saffron	00
Pimento	30
Opium, 8 to 9 per cent morphine	00
Benzoin, Palembang 3	50
Sumatra	
Cardamom900@1,2	00
Coriaander	20
Refined Camphor	00
Henna350@3	75
The state of the s	

NEW FORMS FOR LIQUORS

The Prohibition Commissioner has sent to bureau officials and permittees authorized to receive distilled spirits a notice regarding the records that must be kept, as follows: After Sept. 1, 1922, all permittees authorized to receive distilled spirits in excess of 100 proof gallons, or other liquors in excess of 100 wine gallons, or an aggregate of distilled spirits and other liquors in excess of 100 wine gallons per quarter must, unless otherwise provided herein, keep the following records:

- 1. Manufacturer's Record of Intoxicating Liquor, and
- Manufactured Articles containing Liquor. Form 1523.
 2. Record of Drugs, Chemicals, Containers, etc., Received and Disposed of, Form 1523A.
- 3. Record of Products Manufactured, Form 1523B. 4. Sales Record of Manufactured Products, Form 1523C
- 5. Monthly Summary of Intoxicating Liquors, Form 1523D.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ASSAY FOR ACONITE ROOT

Aconite root which has been physiologically assayed is now being offered to the drug trade by S. B. Penick & Co., New York crude drug importers, for the first time. In giving their reason for offering aconite with a definite physiological assay. Penick & Co. are following out the recommendations of the American Drug Manufacturers Association. In a circular sent to the trade, they state: "The sub-committee on aconite root of the Scientific Section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association in rendering their report at the annual meeting in New York in June, pronounced the present method of chemical assay as being untrustworthy. In its place the Committee has recommended that physiological tests should be carried out as the most reliable. way to determine its strength."

The recent Treasury decision which was issued under the direction of the Drug and Chemical Control Section of the Customs Service, allowing imports of certain kinds of cocaine, has been superseded by the narcotic act which was recently passed by Congress and which prohibits the importation of any narcotics..

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essentials Oils,

OIL PEPPERMINT ADVANCES SHARPLY

High Prices Named in Country and Limited Spot Stocks
—Oil Citronella Continues Scarce and High—Oils
Orange, Lavender and Sandalwood Cheaper—Advance in Spice Affects Price on Oil Cloves

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Cloves, U.S.P., 10c tb. Oil Peppermint, 25c tb.

Oil Lavender, 5c tb.
Oil Sandalwood, E. Ind., 10c tb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Week	Month	Year
Oil Bergamot	\$3.60	\$3.60	\$3.75	\$4.75
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.75	.75	.55	.36
Oil Cloves	1.95	1.85	1.85	1.45
Oil Lemon	.65	.65	.65	.70
Oil Peppermint, Natural	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00
Oil Sandalwood, E. I	6.75	6.85	7.00	6.75
Oil Sassafras, Artif	.45	.45	.45	.55
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.50
Cournarin	3.50	3.50	3.00	4.50
Methyl Salicylate, Cans	.38	.38	.35	.35
Vanillin	.45	.45	.50	.50
Average	2.07	2.05	2.03	2.14

Stocks on a number of important items are unusually low and are being closely held. The market has taken on a brighter aspect generally. Sales are improving and prices are holding fairly well. Spot shortage and bullish manipulations in the country resulted in an advance on peppermint. Advance in spice due to scarcity has strengthened oil cloves considerably and the price is higher. Oil citronella continues scarce. Italian sweet orange is cheaper in a dull market. Oils lavender and sandalwood have eased off. Lemon and bergamot continue weak and low in price. Coumarin unchanged and limited as to spot quantity. Oils cassia and anise are firm.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—Sweet oil continues at 47c@55c according to holder and quantity. Bitter at \$4.75@\$5.25. Demand routine.

Oil Anise—No technical goods are available under 52½c and most sellers are asking 55c. Quotations in the Orient continue to be as high as market figures here. Demand is fair. U.S.P. oil is held without change from 60c to 65c.

Oil Bergamot—Weak owing to pressure of large stocks and dull market. Holders in some quarters will do as low as \$3.60. Most factors are naming \$3.65@ \$3.75. Artificial oil named at \$2.50@\$2.75.

Oil Caraway—Rectified oil continues to bring \$3.25 per pound. Crude is offered unchanged at \$2.75. Interest good.

Oil Cassia—Oil cassia redistilled has firmed but goods can still be had at \$1.80. Prices range to \$1.90 as to seller. Sales are being made in fair volume. Quotations in the Orient are being made along the same lines as heretofore, \$1.05 c.i.f. being the most heard figure.

Oil Citronella—The situation this week differs from that of the previous two weeks only in that stocks are shorter than before. No imports have been made and none are likely before the the end of this month. The price will then be 70c according to advices. Very few Page 375; Aromatic Chemicals in Chemical List

concerns are able to supply drums at all and then they are sold only to regular contract customers. The price today on both drums and cans is inside at 75c. Cans range as high as 80c, generally, although some small sales at 85c were noted. Goods to arrive the latter part of September are offered at 60c. Java oil has not reached to higher levels and is still offered at 75c@ 80clb. Prices for October shipment of Ceylon oil are heard at 45c c.i.f.

Oil Cloves—Advance in spice prices, due to spot scarcity, has had its effect on the market for oil cloves. Prices have advanced on spot. No goods in cans under \$1.95 are available and most holders are quoting \$2.00. Figures up to \$2.05 are heard. Bottles are named variously from \$2.00 to \$2.10. Sales have not increased greatly but sellers are holding for their prices.

Oil Geranium—Holders of African oil are not anxious to sell at the current market figures of \$8.75@\$9.50 due to bullish conditions in the producing country. Algerian shippers show no inclination to soften their views and continue to ask as much c.i.f. as holders can get in this country. Bourbon is firm at \$5.75@\$6.25.

Oil Lavender—Goods are offered down to \$3.35lb. for U.S.P. Prices range to \$4.50 according to quality.

Oil Lemon—Supplies in coppers can be had at 65c. Range is 80c according to brand. Situation has sifted down somewhat as several weak holders were eliminated from the market. Interest has quieted and sales continue slow.

Oil Linaloe—Several important factors are higher in their views although \$2.40@\$2.50 can still be done. Linaloe is in fair demand and is firm at those figures.

Oil Orange—Sweet Italian orange is easier at \$2.80@ \$2.90lb. Dull market conditions in the face of heavy spot holdings caused the decline. West Indian goods are unchanged at \$2.50@\$2.60. Bitter oil named at \$2.15@ \$2.20. American product at \$3.10@\$3.20.

Oil Peppermint—Spot stocks considerable tighter and holders in the country show no signs of weakness, bullish manipulations predominating. Prices have advanced sharply on spot to an inside of \$2.25 for natural oil and \$2.50 for U.S.P. Range is to \$2.35 and \$2.65 respectively. Prices in the country continue at \$2.05 f.o.b.

Oil Sandalwood—U.S.P. oil is again cheaper at \$6.75 @\$7.00lb. Interest is low.

Oil Wormseed—Continues at recent higher prices of \$2.40@\$2.50lb. Sales are increasing in some quarters. Prices f.o.b. country are heard at \$2.10.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—No change in position with spot supplies reduced. Makers have little for immediate shipment. Prices are at \$3.50@\$3.75.

Methyl Salicylate—Makers quote 38c unchanged. Second hands offer goods from 35c to 36c.

Menthol-No lots under \$6.251b. in cases are offered on the market. Sales are not large.

Vanillin-Makers quote 43c an ounce for contract and large orders and 45c for small lots. Resale goods are available at 43c.

Roger & Gallet have entered judgment for \$110 against David H. Johnson.

Essential Oil Notes

Statements made recently to the effect that the otto of rose industry in Bulgaria, was on the decline, seem to be borne out by official figures on production. In 1913 and 1915, 19,525 and 21,625 acres, respectively, were under cutivation. This fell to 12,676 acres in 1920. The total output varied accordingly; 6,854 pounds of otto were produced in 1913, 7,430 pounds in 1915, and only 1,984 pounds in 1920.

Imports among the essential oil group were very light last week. The only large receipt was 100 cases of oil cassia. Small amounts of oils bay, orange, and lavender were landed.

Cost to import oil bergamot is today just shy of \$3.50 laid down at New York. With the price from original importers at \$3.60 spot, the margin is hardly sufficient to warrant handling the goods.

Advices from Malaga, Spain, state that the essential oil yield will be smaller this year than usual. Lack of rain during the spring months has kept herb crops down considerably. Oils pennyroyal and orange are reported especially low in point of production. Distillers have been working on the thyme oil crop, which is placed at about twenty-five per cent of last year's yield.

DENATURED ALCOHOL FOR PERFUMERY (Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., August 9—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair is sending the following new specially denatured alcohol formula to collectors for use in the manufacture of perfumes and toilet waters: "The following formula, to be known as specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 39-C, is hereby authorized for use in the manufacture of high grade perfumes and toilet waters containing not less than 2 per cent by weight of essential oils or their equivalent in perfume materials:

"To every 100 gallons of pure ethyl alcohol add 1 gallon of diethylphthalate.

"The diethylphthalate used shall be of the same quality as that specified for use in specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 39-B and shall be free from chlorine.

"The Department will only permit the use of this formula by manufacturers who are properly equipped by reason of experience and manufacturing facilities to effectively control their manufacturing operations in accordance with the limitations governing the use of this formula."

The Senate has fixed the tariff on sugar at 2.3 cents a pound, against the world and 1.84 cents against Cuba. The vote was 37 to 35.

STANDARDS FOR ESSENTIAL OILS URGED BY MANUFACTURERS OF TOILET ARTICLES

Bureau Suggested by F. K. Woodworth in Letter to the Trade, Explaining Benefit to American Perfumery Manufacturers—Methods by Which Quality of Products Can Be Guaranteed

The American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles are agitating the subject of a Bureau of Standards for essential oils and aromatic chemicals for the guidance of perfumers. The members recognize the difficulties which confront them, but believe the trade will find a way to perfect the products sold on the market by stipulating the per centage content of the most essential element in a product, or by suggesting how an oil or chemical should be manufactured to obtain right results. In an effort to interest leading manufacturers, F. K. Woodworth, business manager of the Association, has sent a letter to the trade requesting suggestions and the cooperation of essential oil houses. Mr. Woodworth says:

"American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles are planning to establish a Bureau of Standards, in other words, an organized effort to bring about a standardization of certain raw materials entering into the manufacture of perfumes and toilet goods, so that the American manufacturer, through such a Bureau of Standards, will have a reliable guide in selecting and purchasing floral oils and aromatic chemicals.

"The druggist today buys the essential oils he handles under the standard adopted by the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary. Your Association desires to work out through the Bureau, certain specificions and to adopt them. If the plan should be accepted, a label or trade mark could be pasted on containers and bottles originating from the floral districts in Grasse and elsewhere, certifying that the standard is that adopted by American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles. Many of these standards cannot be based entirely on chemical properties such as optical rotation or

specific gravity, but might be by a standardization of natural aromatic contents, or the way the product is produced at the source of manufacture.

"It is undoubtedly true that essential oil houses which import floral oils for example, know exactly what they are buying and have their own methods of seeing that their standards of quality are delivered and shipped to them; on the other hand the American Perfumer today has no standard to guide him except that of his sense of smell in practically all instances, and the integrity of the firm he is purchasing from. While this may be dependable, on occasions it is not, and through a Bureau of Standards such as we expect to establish. the Perfumer will in the future be safeguarded so that he will be able to manufacture perfumery that will compete with imported lines to better advantage. The only variance in a floral oil that can occur is that of climate and crop conditions from year to year. Aromatic chemicals should always be the same without the slightest variation.

"Standards are wanted but hard to get. In any industry the buyer and seller of the raw materials of manufacture continually find themselves in conflict over the value of the merchandise offered. The standards are not susceptible of absolute solution by any means and can only be approximated in most cases. Business men by getting together and pooling their experience have done wonders in many industries in working out standards that have meant something and that at least have the virtue of being practical. It has been done in the textile, metal and rubber lines, and can it not also be done for perfumery and toilet goods? It will be the means of awakening in the minds of the ultimate consumer, the purchaser of American-made perfumery, reliance and confidence in the purchases they make, besides the integrity of the manufacturer's name of its fineness and quality. Undoubtedly any such course to assist in maintaining the standards of raw materials entering into toilet articles will help their popularity with: the buying public."

The Consuming Industries

COTTON CLOTH EXPORTS BY U. S. MANUFACTURERS ARE EXPANDING

Far Ahead of 1921 Business In Yardage, But Show Falling Off In Total Value-British Exports Also Larger, Indicating Greater Buying Power the World

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., August 9-Cotton cloth exports of the United States are expanding. The bleached goods exported show an increase of more than 88 per cent in 1922, compared with 1921.

Exports in June continued their upward course of the last seven months with a total of 62,849,500 square vards valued at \$8,456,500, as compared with 48,395,-200 yards and \$5,518,000 for June of last year, says Richard May, Acting Chief of the Textile Division, in the current issue of "Commerce Reports." The preponderance of this trade, nearly 22,450,000 square yards, was in gray goods with bleached, printed and piece dyed cloths each amounting to more than 10,000,000 square yards, yet only piece dyed of the last three mentioned classifications registered actual gains over May. China, Aden, and Argentina were the leaders in gray goods shipments which exceeded the May gray goods totals by nearly 4,000,000 square yards and \$300,-000. Exports for the yearly periods, 1913, 1921 and 1922 were 444,792,241, 543,026,622 and 603,786,485 yards, valued at \$30,668,234, \$131,513,578 and \$73,595,159, re-

As these figures indicate, exports of cotton cloths for 1922 outran those of the previous fiscal year by 11 per cent in yardage, yet amounted to only 56 per cent of the preceding year's value. It should be remembered that the statistical unit for cotton cloths commencing with January of this year was changed from yards to square yards. However, according to most authoritative estimates the differential between these units is very small (1 linear yard-1.07 square yards).

That present day unit values of cotton cloth exports have nowhere approximated pre-war unit values is clearly indicated by comparing the summary total values of 1913 and 1922 with the corresponding total yardages. The average unit value for 1913 was \$.0685 per yard, while that of 1922 was \$.1218. The consistent expansion in shipments to such markets as the Levant (Turkey in Europe and Greece principally) Canada, Central America, Chile, and India substantiate the increasing importance of the American cotton goods exporter's position abroad. Following the post war period of overbuying Cuba, Argentina, Colombia, China, and Australasia have latterly evidenced healthy signs as regards purchases from America. Similarly, the Philippines have regained from Cuba their old time preeminence in the importation of American cotton cloths.

The outstanding feature in the year's totals was the rapid increase in unbleached goods exports-more than 88 per cent in 1922, compared with 1921. Prints also gained in 1922 9 per cent, while yarn dyed, bleached, and piece dyed goods, in the order named, showed decreases, compared with 1921.

While considering American cotton goods exports it is well to turn to British tendencies abroad in this trade. Although United Kingdom cotton cloth exports slumped in June nearly 10 per cent from May aggregates, it should be noted that the yardage for the

first six months of the current year was 50 per cent greater than that of a year ago, a percentage far outrunning American gains in the same period. concrete proof that large foreign cotton goods markets, such as India, China, Australia and Egypt, are once again buying fairly actively. Large gains also have been made by British cloths of late in such markets as Switzerland, United States, Argentina, South Africa, Morocco, and the Netherlands, similarly indicating revived buying tendencies.

New Consuming Companies

- Biggs Candy Co., Inc., 182 Madison st., Chicago, Ill., \$20,000. o make confectionery and beverages. D. Papatony, H. Klein, Koliopoulos; attorney, E. G. Coliopoulos, 127 Dearborn st.,
- Decameron, New York, \$5,000. To make perfumes. F. H. and T. J. Lewis, F. G. Delaney; attorney, R. Marks, 320 Broadway. Morningside Confectionery, New York, \$14,000. M. and I. Cohen, B. Goldberg; attorneys, Israel & Schumann, 51 Chambers st.
- Chateau Pharmacy, Inc., 3800 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill., \$20,000. To make and deal in druggists supplies. H. C. Wexler, S. L. teinberg, Florence Nierman; rep., H. C. Wexler, 110 S. Dear-
- Glory Beverage Co. of New York, New York, \$150,000. J. Leff, R. Schiff, W. Frank; attorney, B. E. Kopelman, 280 Broadway.
- Thompson Dyeing and Bleaching Co., Brooklyn, \$10,000. L. Thompson, W. J. White, H. Winslow; attorney, H. W. VanAllen, 215 Montague st., Brooklyn.
- Simpson Leather Co., Boston, \$25,000. H. E. Simpson, Wakefield, L. Clark, Malden, Ella V. Leary, Boston.
- Wheeler-Breen Specialty Co., Fitchburg, Mass., \$25,000. Manuacturing chemists. J. A. N. Thibert, R. J. Mullen, A. J. Demers,
- The Standard Laboratories, Inc., 847 West Jackson B'lv'd., Chicago, Ill., \$250,000. To make, discover, develop, purchase, sell, import, and export all kinds of drugs, medicines and serums.

 A. L. Bigelow, C. S. Johnson, E. R. Johnson; rep., J. K. Elliott,
- Home Groceries, Inc., New York, \$100,000. To do a general grocery, drug, and chemical business. A. S. Arnold, 112 West 10th st., New York.
- 10th st., New York.

 Sure Live Transplanter Co., New York, \$100,000. Chemical products. A. Abt. C. H. Donner, C. Schwab; attorney, L. A. Safian, 291 Broadway.

 Southern Drug Co., New York, \$25,000. P. W. Logan, T. J. Gillen, N. Sugarman; attorney, J. Melcer, 1482 Broadway.

 Kogan-Klein, Bronx Borough, New York, \$10,000. To deal in drugs and medicines. J. Kogan, W. Klein, M. Sahr; attorney, L. H. Robinson, 2 Rector st.

 Respectively.

- L. H. Robinson, 2 Rector st.

 Boswell Bottling Works, Boswell, Pa., \$2,000. J. Kirchner.
 Emma M. Kirchner, S. Glowiak, Boswell, Pa.; rep., Colonial
 Charter Co., Dover, Del.

 A. E. Uhlig Co., New York, \$10,000, drugs. A. E. Uhlig, I.
 Rotherosen, L. N. Hartog; attorney, H. McGourren, 375 Fulton st.
 B. & M. Cleaners and Dyers, Brooklyn, \$15,000. S. and D.
 Markowitz, B. Bendell; attorney, S. L. Klapper, 1540 Broadway.

 France Chamical Co., Dover, Del., \$150,000. medical pre-Emerson Chemical Co., Dover, Del., \$150,000, medical preparations. F. C. Wallace, Ada H. Fowler, T. M. Kelly, Washington; rep., Delaware Incorporating Co.
- Puritan Laundry Co., Wilmington, Del., \$50,000. Rep., Delaware Charter Co.
- Chesterfield Candy Co., Brooklyn, \$10,000. B. Goldman, N. C. Helman, J. Brenner; attorneys, Goldman & Novick, 41 Park Row. Greys Pharmacal Co., Brooklyn, \$10,000. S. Roth, E. M. Luff; attorney, M. M. Flamm, 427 Miller ave., Brooklyn.
- attorney, M. M. Flamm, 427 Miller ave., Brooklyn.

 Mary Fraser Candies, New York, \$200,000. U. S. Corporation Co.

 Millard Drug Co., Wilmington, Del., \$100,000. F. L. Mettler.

 Ace Rubber Co., Union, N. J., \$50,000. To make tires and tubes,
 C. A. Wilson, E. H. Unkles, Trenton, N. J., C. H. Lambeler,
 C. W. Keuffel, Weehawken, N. J.

 Berkoe Tire and Rubber Co., Dover, Del., \$350,000. C. H.

 Jarvis, L. V. Philips, J. M. Satterfield, Dover, Del.; United

 States Corporation Co.

 Feonomy Soap Co., Buffalo, \$15,000. S. S. Knacir, J. F. Wagner:
- Economy Soap Co., Buffalo, \$15,000. S. S. Knaeir, J. F. Wagner; ttorney, W. O. Shields, Buffalo.
- attorney, W. O. Shields, Buffalo.

 Drug Co. of America, Dover, Del., \$5,000. Samuel W. Hauer, William L. Hughes, W. D. Mayer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Registrar and Transfer Co., Dover, Del.

Eno Rubber Corp., Los Angeles, Cal., \$500,000. R. R. Musser, W. J. Voit, G. K. Norton, 1026 South Los Angeles st.

Hunt-Graham Tire Co., Aurora, Ill., \$20,000. To make tires. L. H. Hunt, Eldorado, Kan., J. A. and E. K. Graham, 293 South Lake st., Aurora, Ill.

Iten Fibre Co., Cleveland, Ohio, \$50,000. To make rubber and metal products. C. J. Iten, J. P. Thompson, W. J. Dawley, E. K. Curtis, G. S. Meyers, Cleveland.

Kirchner Tire and Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, \$10,000. A. Silverstein, B. Fletcher. H. Kirchner, W. C. Groh, J. W. Cowell, 1003 Race st., Cincinnati.

Non-Puncture Tire Co., Binghamton, N. Y., \$50,000. G. A. Reynolds, F. H. Wilbur, G. A. Reynolds, Jr., Binghamton.
O'Bannon Airless Tire Corp., Georgetown, Del., \$250,000. J.
V. Pacher, A. J. Prattinger, E. H. Klinglefus, 8 East 14th st.,
New York; attorney, Woodburn Martin, Georgetown, Del.
Pathfinder Tire and Rubber Co., 1736 South Michigan ave.,
Chicago, Ill., \$1,000. S. H. Silverman, Chicago.

Paynter Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$300,000. To make tires, tules, and rubber goods. T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Blask, Wilmington, Del.

The Endicott-Johnson Corp., shoe manufacturers, for the six months ended June 30, 1922, reports net profits of \$2,361,239 after allowing all charges for interest, Federal taxes, depreciation and adjustment of inventory account. After allowing for the regular preferred dividends, the profits were equal to \$5.55 a share on the \$16,856,850 capital stock of \$50 a share par value outstanding. In the same period last year, net profits were \$1,957,019, or the equivalent of \$4.29 a share on the stock outstanding on June 30, 1921.

The American Hide and Leather Co. reports for the three months ended June 30, 1922, a deficit of \$12,204 after allowing for all expenses and charges for depreciation. In the first quarter of the year a deficit of \$23,-221 was reported and in the second quarter of 1921 a surplus of \$251,644 equal to approximately \$2 a share on the preferred stock was shown. For the first six months of the year the deficit from operations, after depreciation and other charges, amounted to \$35,425, against \$958,738 in 1921.

George H. Carnahan, president of the Intercontinental Rubber Co., has addressed a letter to stockholders outlining the plan for reorganizing the concern. The plan provides for the organization of a new company, with an authorized capital stock of 60,400 shares without nominal or par value. The reorganization was necessary because the company needed \$275,000 new working capital.

Asserting that proposed changes in tariffs on the part of the railroad companies are unjust and inconsistent, the United States Manufacturing Potters' Association, in convention at Trenton, N. J., decided to enter a protest. Representatives at the convention declared that the old tariff valuations on pottery ware should be continued.

The silk mills of Wm. Skinner & Sons, Holyoke, Mass., have resumed on full time after a partial shutdown for several months. Official announcement is made that operations will be continued on this scale as long as business warrants.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H., now has 2,860 looms in operation. The bleachery and dye house have been reopened. The strikers say they will hold out until the wage question is settled in their favor.

The mills of the American Writing Paper Co., Holy-oke, Mass., are running between 75 and 80 per cent of capacity, it was announced at the general offices this week.

The Ipswich Hosiery Co., of Lowell, Mass., has put into effect a wage cut ranging from 5 to 12 per cent. The cut has been accepted by the employees.

Trade Tips for Sellers

Hugo Schumann, president of the Iris Hosiery Co., Inc., and of the Prospect Dye Works of Reading, Pa., has sailed for a three months' pleasure trip through Europe.

The striking textile workers of the Newmarket Manufacturing Co., at Newmarket, N. H., have returned to work. They have been out of employment since the middle of February.

Ernest F. Barrett, of Paterson, N. J., has organized a company to manufacture broad silks. Others in the company are John T. Anderson, 741 E. 22nd st., Paterson, and Julia Van Lenten, 779 E. 19th st., Paterson.

The Sawmill Silk Manufacturing Co., Paterson, N. J., has been incorporated, naming R. H. Reiffen as agent, It will treat and handle silk, wool and other fabrics. It is capitalized for \$100,000. The incorporators include William Friedman, Samuel Friedman and Morris Friedman, all of 467 McBride ave., Paterson.

The American Woolen Co. has sold up and withdrawn all lines in Department 3, Division A, consisting of fancy wool suitings. Also all fabrics in Department 4, made by the Assabet Mills, consisting of women's fabrics, and No. 0545, in the Mondaine Mill; Washington Mill line, 0563-3, Amoolaine; Rochdale lines, 21381, Ormadale; 21384, Melverette, and 21421, Zed-

Delegates said to represent 150,000 organized textile workers in the East and South on Aug. 3 signed the constitution of the newly formed Federated Textile Unions of America, at a meeting at the Hotel St. Andrew, New York, and announcement was made that the new organization would direct all efforts toward helping the New England textile strikers in their walkout, which has been in progress since last Winter.

Net profits of \$1,929,152 after expenses and Federal taxes are shown in the statement of the Owens Bottle Co. and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, 1922. This is equivaalent, after preferred dividends, to \$2.30 a share (par value \$25) earned on the \$17,371,800 common stock. This compares with \$1,147,568 or \$1.17 a share, in the corresponding period of 1921. earnings for the period were \$2,149,523, as compared with \$1,321,568 in 1921 and \$1,990,036 in 1920.

The wool auction sales closed in London, Aug. 3, with a brisk demand from all quarters and prices firm. Compared with the previous series fine merinos advanced 5 to 10 per cent., good scoureds 5 and crossbreds generally 5. Cape of Good Hope and Natal also showed a gain of 5 per cent, while Punta Arenas closed unchanged after an early decline. During the series the home trade bought 70,000 bales, the Continent 62,000 and America 1,000. Seventeen thousand bales were held over.

Refined sugar was advanced by the Federal Sugar Co., to 7.10 cents a pound last week. The Warner Sugar Refining Co. advanced the price of hard sugar 10 points to 7 cents a pound, and soft grades, from 1 to 7 inclusive, 10 points, to 7 cents, and grades from 8 to 16 inclusive, at 6.60 cents a pound. The Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co., of Philadelphia, has advanced the price of refined sugar to 7 cents a pound. The National Sugar Refining Co. also advanced its quotation on refined sugar to 7 cents a pound. Arbuckle Brothers raised the price of hard sugar to 7 cents a pound.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals,

DEMAND FOR CRUDE DRUGS LIGHT

Sales at London Auctions Disappointing—Next Sales Fixed for Oct. 12—Caraway Seed Scarce and Dearer —Japanese Nut Oil Firmer

London, Aug. 1 (By Mail)—At the Drug Auctions held in July after an interval of twelve weeks, the supplies were fairly large, but the demand for the most part very disappointing. The next sales are fixed for Oct. 12. Balsam Peru is easier, being now offered as low as 8s3d per tb. Balsam Tolu of good quality is scarce, and is quoted at the higher price of 3s per tb. Caraway Seeds are very scarce and dearer. Dutch on the spot are 80s per cwt, and Morocco are 60s per cwt. Farina—Japanese is quiet. No. 1 afloat is quoted at 26s6d per cwt. c. i. f., Dutch on the spot is easier at 29s per cwt. Ipecacuanha Root. Matto Grosso at auction fetched 7s per tb being an advance of 9d per tb on previous sales.

Japanese Mint Oil, dementholized, is firmer, at 5s3d per fb for Kobayashi and/or Suzuki on spot.

Lemon Oil is easier, quotations ranging from 3s1d to 3s4d per fb, according to quality.

Lime Juice is firmer, quality of new crop Jamaica being reported particularly fine. Present price on spot is 4s per gallon, but new to arrive is quoted at 3s9d per

gallon c. i. f.

Litharge is rated firmer on spot, being offered at £34.

0. per ton c. i. f. London.
 Oil Caraway is again advanced, Dutch double recti-

fied being quoted at 14s6d per 1b on spot.
Oil Cassia is quiet and easier, at 4s9d per 1b for 80 to

85 per cent on spot.

Oxalic Acid has been a very dull market, and can now

be bought at the lower price of 7½d per 1b.
Salol is slightly easier, at 1s10d to 2s per 1b.

Shellac is 5s per cwt lower this week, usual standard T. N. Orange having been sold at 365s.

Star Anise Oil is easier, at 2s4d per to for "Red Ship" brand on spot.

Restriction of importation has been placed upon the following goods by the Polish Government: Artificial sweetening solutions sweeter than cane sugar, and which may be used for the manufacture of saccharin; artificial sweetening solutions divided into doses; cosmetic articles and perfumes, hair-dyes, powders, face-paints, cau de Cologne, and all kinds of essences and

Exports of Japanese cement during January of this year showed an increase of about 6,000 casks over December figures. About 34,000 casks were exported. Of this number China received more than any other country, her imports totaling 15,000 casks.

Because of the depreciation of the mark the German Government proposes to double the export duties, despite the probable bad effect it will have on German export trade.

The Senate of the Free Town of Danzig proposes erecting a plant in which to manufacture saccharin. The city expects to run the plant for its own profit.

Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 377-378

FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Par (Curren
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4,886	84,459
France (franc)	193	.08
Italy (lira)	109	.04
Germany (mark) per hundred	.23.80	.14
Czechosiovakia (crown) per hundred	20.30	2.43
Poland (mark) per hundred	23.80	.01
Japan (yen)	.490	.47
Spain (peseta)	.193	.15
Holland (guilder)	.402	.38
Belgium (franc)	.198	.07
Norway (crown)	268	.17
Switzerland (franc)	.193	.19
Sweden (crown)	268	.26
Denmark (crown)	268	.214
Argentina (peso)	424	.36
Brazil (milreis)	270	.13
China (Silver dollar-Hongkong)	720	.57
(Tacl—Snangnal, Silver)	1 002	.77
(Tael-Peking, silver)	1 156	.800
Russia—(100 rubles)	51 50	.10

HEAVY CHEMICALS FIRM IN FRANCE

(Special Correspondence to Drug & Chemical Markets)
Marseilles, France, July 21—Little change has occurred in heavy chemicals. Prices are firm.
Quotations on 100 Kilos are:

	Francs
Hydrochloric acid 20 degree	21
Nitric acid 30 degree	105
Nitric acid 40 degree	115
Sulfuric acid 60 degree	18
Sulfuric acid 50 degree	17
Chloride of lime (bleach)	67
Calcium Chloride	0/
Soda, hydrated	49
Potaggium oblanda	205
Potassium chlorate	305
Caustic soda	118
Soda ash	M
Ammonium sulfate	105
Sodium silicate	. 42
Magnesium chloride	. 13
Potassium chloride	65
Sodium nitrate	79
Magnesium sulfate	70
Copper sulfate 98 per cent	
Iron sulfate 95 per cent	17

HUNGARY'S MEDICINAL HERB EXPORTS

The success attained last year in the exportation of medicinal herbs from Hungary has induced the larger banks of Budapest to become interested in this business, according to word received from the American consul at Budapest by the Department of Commerce. The report continues:

"Medicinal herbs can be exported from Hungary without license, and the Medicinal Herb Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture merely supervises the quality of goods exported. The 5 per cent export tax on the selling price of chamomile is reported to have brought the Treasury an income of 250,000 crowns per carload.

"The entry of the banks into the purchasing market has caused considerable increase in the price of dried herbs, and while raw chamomile costs from 3 to 7 crowns per kilogram to gather, its price has risen as high as 100 crowns due entirely to the speculative buying. The foreign demand for Hungarian chamomile is reported to be due to the fact that the Russian market is now closed."

SPAIN TO REVISE MATCH CONTRACTS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9-The Spanish budget was approved on July 26, covering the fiscal year 1922-1923. A law was passed authorizing the Minister of Finance to revise contracts for the manufacture of The match industry has been a monopoly of matches. the Spanish Government since 1908. At that time contracts are said to have been made without due consideration, and since then no definite or satisfactory system has ever been worked out. The only action which has been taken has been to confer the right to manufacture matches upon the Compania Arrendataria de Tabacos. This privilege is being taken away from the Compania Arrendataria de Tabacos, and under the present law the Minister of Finance may revise contracts at present in force and make new contracts which will increase the profits to be yielded by the monopoly to the State.

Under the new law, exportation of matches is authorized, although their sale in Spain will be subject to the monopoly and sales will be made either directly by the State or by those having a government authorization to sell.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals, and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

2955—Firm in Czechoslovakia desires to purchase selenium metal, cadmium sulfur, cobalt oxydatum, and nickel oxydatum. Quotations, c.i.f. German, French, or Holland ports. Correspondence, Czech or German. Reference.

2960—Firm in Italy wishes to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of celluloid. Quotations, c.i.f. Genoa. Terms, payment against documents. Reference.

2965—A firm of commercial agents in Cuba desires to secure the representation of exporters for the sale of soap-making materials, such as rosin, caustic soda, silicate of soda, soda ash, coconut fatty acid, cotton fatty acid, and oleic acid; turpen-tine, linseed oil, and substitutes called paint oils. Quotations, c.i.f. Csban port. References.

2986—A mercantile company in Brazil desires to secure an agency for the sale of naval stores, such as rosin and caustic soda. Quotations, c.i.f. Santos. Reference.

2989—Firm in Itly desires to secure an agency for the sale of white mineral oils and lubricating oils. References.

2991-The purchase is desired by a firm in Spain of paraffin yax, cerasin, and stearine. Quotations, c.i.f. Vigo or Corunna ayment to be made through Spanish bank. Correspondence, locatish Pafaranae. Payment to be made Spanish. References.

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3000—The purchase and agency are desired by a merchant in Spain for the sale of paints, varnishes, etc. Quotations, c.i.f. Giton or Santander. Correspondence, Spanish. References.

3003—Commercial agents in Brazil wish to secure an agency on commossion for the sale of naval stores (principally rosin) and caustic soda. Quotations, c.i.f. Brazilian port. References. 3005—An inquiry has been received from a firm in Poland for the purchase of drugs and chemicals. Quotations should be given c.i.f. European port. No reference given.

(3)

3006—A firm in Spain wishes to purchase sulfate of ammonia, and requests fall and winter quotations, c.i.f. Spanish port, for delivery within 60 days from date of acceptance. Correspondence, Spanish. References. Spanish. Reterences.

3016—Firm in the Canary Islands desires telegraphic quotations on 100 tons of 25 per cent sulfate of ammonia for July shipment, and also 100 tons for August shipment. Quotations, c.i.f. port of Canary Islands. Terms, cash against documents on delivery. It is also desired to know on what steamship line shipment will be made. Reference.

3018—Commission merchants in Norway desire to secure an agency from refiners for the sale of peanut oil. References.

3025—A manufacturing company in China desires to purchase 2,240 pounds of liquid sulfur dioxide. This company will be a steady buyer, giving further orders frequently.

3028-A firm of commission agents in India desire to be placed in communication with exporters of startaric acid, caustic soda, oda ash, and soda carbonate. No reference given.

DEMAND FOR FERTILIZER IN FRANCE

Fertilizers are in good demand in France and the consumption is large when prices are low, but the imports are limited when prices are high. Here is a statement of the agricultural consumption of chemicals in 1920 compared with 1913:

Kinds	Metric tons 1913		Metric tons 1920
Natural phosphates	1,103,000		1,024,000
Superphosphate of lime			1,887,000
Scoria			340,000
Chilean nitrate of soda			259,000
Crude ammonia sulfate			78,000
Potassium chloride	51,000		21,973
NoteThe consumption in Alsa	ce and Lorraine	is	included in
1920 but not in 1913.			AND THE REST

The figures for 1920 are seen to be, without exception, lower than those for 1913, although the statistics for 1920 include the consumption of Alsace and Lorraine.

Although the French production of ammonium sulfate in 1920 amounted to 50,000 metric tons, as compared with 45,000 metric tons in 1919, it was still considerably below the 1913 production, which totaled 75,460 metric tons, according to Consul Sample B. Forbes, of Paris. During the same years the imports of this product amounted to 29,995 metric tons in 1913, 20,709 tons in 1919, and 27,558 tons in 1920.

The production of cyanamide in France is confined largely to plants situated in the towns of Martigny, Notre-Dame-de-Briancon, and Bellegarde. The French production of cyanamide amounted to 14,607 metric tons in 1913, 15,189 tons in 1919, and 13,707 tons in 1920.

In 1913 France produced 183,470 metric tons of phosphate of lime, as compared with 100,000 metric tons in 1919 and 200,000 metric tons in 1920. A part of this production was utilized for the manufacture of superphosphate of lime, the output of which amounted to 1.979,284 metric tons in 1913, 1,082,021 tons in 1919, and 1.843,273 tons in 1920. Imports of phosphate of lime totaled 940,971 metric tons in 1913, 502,640 tons in 1919, and 827,326 tons in 1920; while imports of superphosphate of lime amounted to 100,822 metric tons in 1913, 12,050 tons in 1919, and 61,405 tons in 1920.

The Alsatian mines in 1913 under German control produced 350,341 metric tons of potash salts and 58,000 metric tons of pure potash. Under French control these mines produced 591,400 metric tons of potash salts and 98,000 metric tons of pure potash in 1919, and 1,243,028 metric tons of potash salts and 192,486 metric tons of pure potash in 1920.

Under the auspices of the Credito Italiano Bank, the amalgamation of three important Italian firms manufacturing tartaric acid has been arranged. These comprise the Societa Anonima Appula, of Bari; the Societa Anonima Industria Acido Tartarico, of Casale Monferrato, and of Milan; and the Societa Italiana dei Derivati della Cellulosa of Milan Linate. The capital is to be raised to 25,000,000 lire, in shares of 100 lire.

In 1913 the exports of jodine from Chile were valued at 5,134,400 pesos, increasing in 1916 to 21,627,936 pesos, representing the largest amount ever exported in a single year. Since the armistice the value of the export has declined, and in 1921 the total recorded was 9,991,-132 pesos. The Combinacion de Yodo has offered prizes for the discovery of new uses to which the chemical can be put.

Japan is exporting matches to China, Java, and Rangoon, exports to India have practically ceased owing to difficulties of distribution because of lack of transportation. Goods tied up at Calcutta are offered at reduced prices, and manufacturers in Japan are reducing their output.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals,

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Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 377-378

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Czechoslovakia (crown) per h	undred	20.30	2.430
Poland (mark) per hundred		23.80	.015
Japan (yen)		499	.476
Spain (peseta)		193	.155
Holland (guilder)		402	.386
Belgium (franc)		198	.077
Norway (crown)		268	
Switzerland (franc)		193	
Sweden (crown)		268	
Denmark (crown)		268	.214
Brazil (milreis)	**************	424	
China (Silver dollar-Hongko		279	.136
(Tael-Shanghai, silver)	ng)	789	.578
(Tael-Peking, silver)	******************	1.082	.770
Russia—(100 rubles)	****************	1.156	.800

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Calcium Chloride	49
Soda, hydrated	.,
Potassium chlorate	05
Caustic soda	18
Soda ash	M
Ammonium sulfate	05
Sodium silicate	42
Magnesium chloride	12
Potassium chloride	65
Sodium nitrate	70
Magnesium sulfate	00
Copper sulfate 00 per soit	48
Copper sulfate 98 per cent	40
Iron sulfate 95 per cent	17

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Spains. References.

3000—The purchase and agency are desired by a merchant in Spain for the sale of paints, varnishes, etc. Quotations, c.i.f. Giion or Santander. Correspondence, Spanish. References.

3003—Commercial agents in Brazil wish to secure an agency on commossion for the sale of naval stores (principally rosin) and caustic soda. Quotations, c.i.f. Brazilian port. References. on commerce and cane 3005—An inquiry has been received from a firm in Poland for the purchase of drugs and chemicals. Quotations should be given c.i.f. European port. No reference given.

3006—A firm in Spain wishes to purchase sulfate of ammonia, and requests fall and winter quotations, c.i.f. Spanish port, for delivery within 60 days from date of acceptance. Correspondence, Spanish. References.

Spanish. References.

3016—Firm in the Canary Islands desires telegraphic quotations on 100 tons of 25 per cent sulfate of ammonia for July shipment, and also 100 tons for August shipment. Quotations, c.i.f. port of Canary Islands. Terms, cash against documents on delivery. It is also desired to know on what steamship line shipment will be made. Reference.

3018-Commission merchants in Norway desire to secure an agency from refiners for the sale of peanut oil. References.

3025—A manufacturing company in China desires to purchase 2,240 pounds of liquid sulfur dioxide. This company will be a steady buyer, giving further orders frequently.

3028—A firm of commission agents in India desire to be placed in communication with exporters of tartaric acid, caustic soda, soda asb, and soda carbonate. No reference given.

DEMAND FOR FERTILIZER IN FRANCE

Fertilizers are in good demand in France and the consumption is large when prices are low, but the imports are limited when prices are high. Here is a statement of the agricultural consumption of chemicals

in 1920 compared with 1913:			
Kinds	Metric tons 1913		Metric tons
Natural phosphates Superphosphate of lime Scoria	1,103,000 1,934,000 553,000		1,024,000 1,887,000 340,000
Chilean nitrate of soda Crude ammonia sulfate	316,000 104,000		259,000 78,000
Potassium chloride	e and Lorraine	is	21,973 included in

The figures for 1920 are seen to be, without exception, lower than those for 1913, although the statistics for 1920 include the consumption of Alsace and Lorraine.

Although the French production of ammonium sulfate in 1920 amounted to 50,000 metric tons, as compared with 45,000 metric tons in 1919, it was still considerably below the 1913 production, which totaled 75,460 metric tons, according to Consul Sample B. Forbes, of Paris. During the same years the imports of this product amounted to 29,995 metric tons in 1913, 20,709 tons in 1919, and 27,558 tons in 1920.

The production of cyanamide in France is confined largely to plants situated in the towns of Martigny, Notre-Dame-de-Briancon, and Bellegarde. The French production of cyanamide amounted to 14,607 metric tons in 1913, 15,189 tons in 1919, and 13,707 tons in 1920.

In 1913 France produced 183,470 metric tons of phosphate of lime, as compared with 100,000 metric tons in 1919 and 200,000 metric tons in 1920. A part of this production was utilized for the manufacture of superphosphate of lime, the output of which amounted to 1,979,284 metric tons in 1913, 1,082,021 tons in 1919, and 1.843,273 tons in 1920. Imports of phosphate of lime totaled 940,971 metric tons in 1913, 502,640 tons in 1919, and 827,326 tons in 1920; while imports of superphosphate of lime amounted to 100,822 metric tons in 1913, 12,050 tons in 1919, and 61,405 tons in 1920.

The Alsatian mines in 1913 under German control produced 350,341 metric tons of potash salts and 58,000 metric tons of pure potash. Under French control these mines produced 591,400 metric tons of potash salts and 98,000 metric tons of pure potash in 1919, and 1,243,028 metric tons of potash salts and 192,486 metric tons of pure potash in 1920.

Under the auspices of the Credito Italiano Bank, the amalgamation of three important Italian firms manufacturing tartaric acid has been arranged. prise the Societa Anonima Appula, of Bari; the Societa Anonima Industria Acido Tartarico, of Casale Monferrato, and of Milan; and the Societa Italiana dei Derivati della Cellulosa of Milan Linate. The capital is to be raised to 25,000,000 lire, in shares of 100 lire.

In 1913 the exports of jodine from Chile were valued at 5,134,400 pesos, increasing in 1916 to 21,627,936 pesos, representing the largest amount ever exported in a single year. Since the armistice the value of the export has declined, and in 1921 the total recorded was 9,991,-132 pesos. The Combinacion de Yodo has offered prizes for the discovery of new uses to which the chemical can be put.

Japan is exporting matches to China, Java, and Rangoon, exports to India have practically ceased owing to difficulties of distribution because of lack of transportation. Goods tied up at Calcutta are offered at reduced prices, and manufacturers in Japan are reducing their output.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

CLASSIFICATION-Prices quoted herein are listed in the following groups: Chemicals, including heavy and technical chemicals, fine and medicinal chemicals, aromatic chemicals and isolates, crudes and intermediates from coal-tar ,various fine alkaloids ,and miscellaneous products; Crude Drugs; Essential Oils, including oleoresins; Fatty Oils, including Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils, Greases, Fats, and Tallow; Tanning and Dye Extracts, including miscellaneous natural tanning woods, extracts, etc. All groups are arranged in straight alphabetical order.

PACKAGES-Prices are for large quantities in original packages of the customary trading units of weight or measure. A container given in connection with a price does not necessarily mean that this is the quantity on which the price is based. Containers named are the original packages most commonly sold in this market.

QUOTATIONS-Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers unless otherwise specified. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Where resale or "second hand" stocks of any chemical product are sufficient to be considered a factor in determining the market, prices for goods in this class will be quoted in addition to makers' prices when available, and indicated as such. Chemical prices quoted

herein are for goods spot New York or Metropolitan District, f. o. b. or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Numerous domestic-made heavy or industrial chemical products are sold principally on a basis of f.o.b. works, and are thus quoted in the list herein, each instance of a "works" price, however, being specified as such.

Fatty Oil prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York unless otherwise noted; f. o. b. mills and Coast prices being designated as such. Crude Drugs and Essential Oils are quoted f. o. b. New York (Manhattan with limitations) for immediate shipment. Tanning and Dye Extracts are quoted spot New York unless otherwise noted.

.WEIGHTS AND MEASURES-All quotations are made on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces, and American gallons. The following equivalents are given for the reference of exporters, importers, and foreign

- 1 Imperial Gallan (British)-1.20 American Gallons
- .833 Imperial Gallon 1 American Gallon
- -3.79 Liters 1 American Gallon 1 Liter .264 American Gallon
- 1 Liter 1 American Gallon (Water) —8.35 pounds 1 Pound (Avoirdupois) .454 Kilograms -2.20 Pounds

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Chemicals

		_		ACID Codelle (Codema)						
ACETANILID, tech 150 m bbls m	.25		.26	ACID, Carbolic—(Continued)	20		Acid, hydrofluorie—(continued)			
100 lb kgs	.26		.27	Crude, 25% 50 gal bblsgal	.30	.35	60% 100 m cby. wks m			.14
USP 200 D bbls	.30		.31	10%, 50 gal. bblsgal	.15	.16	60% 300 m dr., wks m			.13
Second Hands	.29		.30	Chloracetic,			White Acid, 100 lb cby. wks. lb		:	.26
cetie Anhydride, 85% 480 D drs. D			.37	mono 100 m bbls, wks m		.321	White Acid, 10 cbys. wks. Ib			.25
85%, 107 h cbys	***	:	.40	Di, 150 lb chys wkslb		: 1.00	Hydroffuosilicic, 35% 450 h bbls.			
90% cbys	***		.39	Tri, 425 lb bbls. wks lb			wks	.10		.12
Acetone, CP 700 lb drs. c/l wks lb	.13	;	.13 1/2	Chlorosulfonic, 1500 lb drs.						
700 lb drs. lc/t wks		:	.14	wks	.15	.16	Hypophosphorous, USP 30% 5			
350 fb drs. le/l wks		:	.15	Chromic, USP 200 m drums m		.40	gal. demis		:	1.05
Second Hands, spot lb	.16		.16%	85% Pure, 200 D drums D		: .35	USP, 10% 5 gal. demis To		:	.37
Acetophenone, CP 1 h bot h	3.50	:	4.00	Chrysophanic, see Chrysarobin			LACTIC, 22% dark500 m bbls m	.04		.043
Acetphenetidin, 150 m bbls m		:	1.90	Cinnamic, 5 D cans D	2.75	3.00	22% light, bbls			
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb ebys lb		:	.35	CITRIC, USP cryst 230 m bbls m	.45	.453	44% dark, bbls	.05		.06
ACID 1, 2, 4, 250 D bbl D			.80	Powd., USP 200 m bbls. m	.46	.463	44% light, bbls	.09		.10
Acetic, 28%, 400 b bbls. c/l				Imported, cryst 112 h kegs. h	.4436	.45		.10		.12
wks100 lb			2.6714	Single kegs	.45	.46	66% bbls ID	***		.16
28%, lc/l wks100 lb		:.	2.921/2	Cleves, 250 lb bbls	1.50	1.54	80% imported, bbls Ib	.14		.15
56%, /1 was100 m			5.35	Cresylic, 95% dark 100 gal			USP IX 100 m cbysm			.65
56%, /1 was100 m		:	5.85	dr. wksgal		.53	USP VIII 100 m cbys m		:	.55
56%, lc/l wks100 lb			6.71	95% dark, 10 dr. lots wks.gal		.51	Laurent's, 250 h bbls h	.75		.80
70%, bbls, c/l wks100 h			7.09	97-99% straw, drs. wksgal		.58	Metanilic, 250 lb bbls lb			1.00
70%, le/l wks100 fb			7.68	97-99% decolor, drs. wksgal		.78		* * *		1.00
80% coml. bhls.c/l wks.100 fb	***			Formie, 75% tach, 100 D chys. D	.16		Mixed, sulfuric-nitrie			
80% coml. le/l wks100 lb			8.43	90%, 140 lb cbys. incllb		.20	Drums, wks N Unit	.07		.08
80% pure bbls. c/l wks.100 lb		:	8.95	Gallie, USP 150 m bbls m			Drums, wks B Unit	.01	:	.013
80%, pure le/l wks100 lb			9.20	Gamma, 225 lb bbls, wkslb	.70		Tank cars, wksN Unit	.07	16:	.08
	11.17		12.17		***	1.85	Tank cars wks S Unit	.009	:	.01
	11.42		12.42	Bbls., ton lots wks ID		1.80	Molybdic, 85% pure 1 h bot. h			2.00
Glacial, USP cby wks100 fb	11.93	4.3	12.93	Glycerophosphorie, 25% 1 m b. m	1.65	1.70	85% pure, 100 lb kegs lb			1.65
Acetylmlicylic, 200 D bbls To		2	.80	H. 350 lb bbls, single lb		.80		***		1.00
Second Hands Ib	.73	:	.75	Bbls. ton lots wks		.75	Monosulfonic F, Delta. 50 B			
Anthranilie, ton lots drs ID		:	1.10	Hydriodie, 10% USP 5 lb bot. lb	.50	.60	tins D		:	2.30
95-98%, 100 b drs b			1.15	Hydrobromic, 48% coml. 155 h			MURIATIC, 20° cbys. le/l			
99-100%, 100 b drs b	***		1.25	ebys. wks		.37	wks100 fb	1.35	:	1.75
Benzole, tech. 100 m bbls m			.50	48% coml. 10 cbys, wks Ib			Cbys. c/l wks100 h	1.10		1.50
Tech. ton lots bbls Ib			.45	40% CP 155 m cbys. wks. m	.40		Tank cars, wks100 lb			1.10
USP: 100 D bbls D	.55		.65	10%, USP 100 lb cbrs. wks. lb	.15			4.00	•	1.10
Borie, crys. powd. 250 m bbls. m	.113		.12	Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muria			18°, 140 lb cbys.	-		
				A TOTAL CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS			e/1 wks100 m	.85	:	1.25
Kegs, 100 D B	.12		.121/2	CP 5 gal. demis		.08	22°, 140 lb cbys.			
Broenner's, 250 m bbls m	***	-	1.55	USP, 5 gal. demis ID	.07	.08	c/1 wks100 m	1.40	3	2.00
Butyric, 60% pure 5 m bot m	.85	:	.90	HYDROFLUCRIC, 30%400 b bbls.			Iron, free, 20° cbys.			
Camphoric, USP VIII 1 h bot. h	5.10		5.25	wks	***		c/l wks100 lb		:	1.25
Carbolic, UHP crys. see also Phen				30% bbls. c/l wks		.05	Tank cars, wksnet ton	20.00		25.00
110 b tim		:	.20	30% 100 m cbys. wks m		.06%		Hydrochl	orie	100
. 50 m tins		:	.21	48% single 100 h cby, was h		.11	Naphthionic, tech. 250 m bbls. m	.60	:	.62
51b time or bot	.24	:	.25	48% 10 cbys. wks		.10	Refined, single bbls Th	***		.65
1 h bet			.29	52% 100 D cby. wks D	***		Nevile & Winther's, 250 m			
Liquid, USP 1 h bet h										

Silver Nitrate

Crystals, C. P. Fused

(Lunar Caustic) U.S.P., 67%, 33¹/₃%

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MITRIC, 36° 135 D chy.		Acid Sulfurie	Alcohol—(continued)
wks100 lb	5.50 : 6.15	Tank cars, wksnet ton 9.00 : 11.00	Butyl, 50 gal, drums b .20 : .22
Chys. c/l wks100 lb	4.75 : 5.25	C. P. 175 b cbys100 b : 8.00	Cinnamic, 1 b bot b 15.00 : 16.00
38° single cby. wks100 fb	5.65 : 6.55	Oleum, 20 p.c. 1500 lb drums,	Isobutyl, crude 50 gal. drums.gal : 4.40
Chys., c/l wks100 lb	5.00 : 5.65	lc/l wks 100 m 1.25 : 1.50 Drums, c/l wks 100 m 1.10 : 1.25	Refined, 10 m can
40° Single chys. wks100 fb	6.50 : 7.15		Isopropyl, crude 50 gal. drsgal : 2.25
Chys. c/l wks100 lb	5.25 : 6.25	Tank Cars, wksnet ton 18.00 : 19.00 Contract cars, wkston 17.00 : 18.00	Refined, 50 gal. drsgal 4.00 : 4.50
42° Single chys. wks100 fb	7.25 : 7.90	Oleum, 40° drs lc/l wks.net ton : 35.00	Ref'd, 91%, drsgal : 3.50
Chre. c/l wks100 lb	5.50 : 7.00	Oleum, 60° drs, lc/l wks net	Methyl, see Alcohol, Wood
C. P. chys. single wks 100 lb	: 13.00	ton : 65.00	Phenylethyl, see Phenylethylalcohol
Oxalie. 325 lb bbls. wks lb	.151/4: .16	Sulfurous, USP 6% 100 h cbys. h .05 : .06	Propyl, nml, crd 50 gal, drms.gal : 4.40
Bbls. NY	.1614: .1614	4% 100 m cbys m .04 : .05	Refined, 10 lb can lb : .75
Kegs. 100 lb	.17 : .1714	USP, 5 gal. demis lb .06 : .08	Denatured
Phenylacetic, 1 m bot m	2.50 : 3.00		No. 1 Complete Denat. 188 Broof
Phosphorie, 50% tech. 100 b		Tannic, tech. 300 lb bbls lb .40 : .55 USP, powd. 200 lb bbls lb .70 : .75	50 gal. bbls. inclgal33 : .35
cbrs	.07 : .08	USP, fluffy, 50 lb bblslb .75 : .80	50 gal. drums, extrgal31 : .33
USP, 85% syrupy, 70 m			The state of the s
demis	.14 : .19	Tartaric, USP cryst 300 m bbls. m : .30	No. 1 Special Denat. 190 Proof 50 gal. bbls, inclgal32 : .34
USP, 10% dil. 100 lb chys. lb	.07 : .08	USP, powd. 300 m bblsm : .30	50 gal. bbls. inclgal32 : .34 50 gal. drums, extragal26 : .28
Phthalic, 100 m bhis m	.32 : .35	Imp. USP 240 lb bblslb .28 : .29 Powd. 240 lb bblslb .28 ½: .30	
Pieramie, 300 lb bblslb	: .65		No. 5 Complete Denat. 188 Proof
Pierie, 300 lb bbls	: .40	Tobias, 250 m bbls m 1.50 : 1.55	50 gal. bbls. inclgal31 : .33
Bbls. car lets wks	: .20	Tungstic, 100 m kegs m : 1.00	50 gal. drums, extragal25 : .27
		Aconitine Alk. cryst. 1 oz. visoz 15.00 ; 16.00	No. 6 Complete Denat. 188 Proof
Pyrogallic, crys. 5 lb canslb	: 1.20	Amorphous, 1 oz. vlsoz 15.00 : 16.00	50 gal. bbls. inclgal30 : .32
Resublimed, 5 lb canslb	: 1.00	Adeps Lanae, hydrous 350 lb bbls lb .18 : .20	50 gal, drums, extragal24 : .36
Tech. powd. 200 m bbls m	: .80	Anhydrous, 350 lb bblslb .22 : .24	In addition to the regular author-
Salicylic, tech. 125 lb bbls lb	.22 ; .24	ALCOHOL, USP 190 pf. 50 gal.	
USP, 100 lb bbls	.26 : .29	bbls,gal 4,70 : 4,75	ized formulae for completely dena-
Second Hands, bbls	*** : ***	Second Hands, bbls, USP 190	tured alcohol, some 75 formulae for
Sulfanilie. 250 m bbls m	.22 : .23	pf	specially denatured alcohol are au-
SULFURIC, 66° 175 h chrs.			thorized for special uses. Owing to
Actual Control of the		Export, USP 190 pfgal .35 : .40	
le/1 wks100 fb	: 1.40	Cologne Spirit, 50 gal. bbls.gal 4.75 : 4.80	the limitations of their uses however,
Chys., c/l wks100 lb	: 1.25	Wood, 95% 50 gal, bblsgal .58 : .60	prices are quoted by the alcohol
1500 m Drums, le/1		97%, 50 gal, bblsgal .60 : .62	producers only to holders of per-
wks	: 1.10		mits allowing the use of spe-
		Pure, meth. 50 gal. bblsgal .70 : .72	
Drums, e/1 wks100 h	: 1.00	Acetone free, 50 gal, drums.gal .75 : .76	cially denatured formulae in products
Tank ears, wksnet ton 1	4.00 : 16.00	Second Hands, 95-97% bbls.gal .52 : .53	authorized by the Dept. of Internal
60° 1500 m Drums.		Alcohols, also in 50 gal.	Revenue. For prices on specially
le/1 wks100 m	.70 : .90	drums, extra and returnable.	denatured alcohols not listed above.
Drums, e/l wks100 D	.60 ; .80		
это, сут жат100 Ш	.00 : .00	Amyl, see Oil Fusel	consult any of the alcohol producers.



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Alvin, USP 100 lb cases lb	.85		.87	[Aluminum Sulfate— (continued)				Ammonium Chloride—(continued)			
				Cont. bgs. c/l wks. E.100 fb		:	1.40	Imp., wh. 600 lb casks spot. lb	.061/		.06%
Alpha-Naphthol, tech 300 b bbls. b			1.05	Bags, c/l wks, W100 lb		:	1.35	Gray, 600 lb casks spot lb	.0736		.08
Ten lots, bbls. wks			1.00	Bbls., c/l wks. East. 100 lb		:	1.55	Lump, 500 lb casks spotlb			.16
Refined, 300 lb bbls	•••	:	1.10	Bulk, c/l cont. wks. E.100 D		:	1.35	Ichthyolate, as to brand Ib		:	3.00
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls. lb		:	.32	Amidol, (see Diaminophenol)		•		Iodide, USP 25 lb jarslb	4.85	:	4.90
Ton lots, bbls. wks		:	.30	Amidopyrine, 10 lb boxes lb	4.00	:	4.25	Lactate, 500 lb bblslb		:	.16
ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 lb bbls.				Aminoazobenzene, 110 lb kgslb	4.25	:	1.15	Nitrate, tech, crys, 225 lb bbls, lb	.0534	-	.06
wks		:	3.50	AMMONIA anhyd. 100 m cyl Ib			.30	CP gran. 100 lb kegslb			.22
Bbls. c/l wks100 m		:	3.25	Water, 26° 800 lb drs, wkslb			.071/4	Oxalate, pure, 100 lb kegslb			.40
Contract, bbls c/lwks 100 lb		:	3.25	Drs. e/l wks	.07	:	.0734	Persulfate, 112 lb cases lb			.50
Imported, 650 lb casks . 100 lb		:		Imp., 800 lb drs incl spot, lb			.06	Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls. lb	.35		.36
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb	3.40		3.65	26°, 100 lb cbys. lc/l wks. lb		-	.0934	Tech., powd. 325 lb bblslb	.15		.17
Powd., 380 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb	3.50	:	3.75	Cbys. c/l wks			.0934	Salicylate, USP 100 lb kegs. lb	.53		.55-
Chrome, 500 lb cks wks. 100 lb	5.00	:	6.00	20°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wks. lb			.06	Sulfate, bulk c/l wks100 lb			2.85
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls.				Cbys., 1e/1 wks			.08	200 lb single bgs c/l wks.100 lb		:	3.00-
wks100 B		:	4.50	18°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wks lb		-	.05%	200 lb double bags f.a.s. 100 lb	3.50	:	3.60
Bbls. c/l wks100 lb		:	4.25	Cbys., dc/l wks		-	.0712	Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kgs. lb		:	.52
Cont. bbls e/l wks100 b		:	4.25	15°, 800 lb drs. le/l wks. lb		:	.05	CP 25 lb jarslb		:	.55
Imp. 650 lb casks sp. 100 lb	2.75	:	3.00	Cbys., le/1 wksID			.07	Amyl Acetate, tech 50 gal drs.gal		:	
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb	4.35	:	4.60	Ammonium Acetate, 100 lb kegs, lb	.35	:	.36	Pure, 5 gal, cansgal			
Powd., 380 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb	4.50	:	4.75	Benzoate, USP 1 lb bot lb	.85	:	.90	Alcohol, see Oil Fusel			
Chrome, 700 lb cks wks. 100 lb	5.50	:	6.00	Biffuoride, 300 lb bbls lb	.22	:	.23	Butyrate, 1 lb bot	2.00	:	2.10
Soda, grd, 400 lb bbls, wks. 100 lb		:	4.00	100 lb kegs	.23	:	.24	Formate, 11b bot	1.75	:	2.00
Bbls. e/l wks100 lb		:	3.50	Bromide, 50 lb boxes			.29	Salicylate, 100 lb cbys lb	1.25	:	1.40
Aluminum, metal, c/l NY100 h		:	17.50	Imported, 112 lb boxeslb	.15	:	.17	Anethol. 2 D bot	1.75	:	2.50
Chloride, anhyd. 275 lb drs lb	.20	-	.22	Carb., tech. 560 lb casks lb		:	.0636	ANILINE OIL, 900 th drs. 5dr.sp. Th	.14	:	.143
30% sol, 120 h chysh	.03	16:	.04	Powd., tech. 385 lb bbls. lb			.081/2	Aniline Salt, 200 lb bbls lb	.22	:	.24
Hydrate, light 90 lb bbls lb	.17		.18	USP, lump, 100 h kegs h	.07		.08	Anisic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot lb	4.00	:	4.25
SULFATE, Iron-free bags c/l				Powd., 100 lb kegslb	.09	:	.10	Anthracene, 40-45% 600 m easks			
wks	2.25	:	2.50	Chloride, Domestic				wks	.12	:	.17
Contract bgs. c/l wks. 100 lb		:	2.25	White grap, 250 lb bbls wks lb		:	.07%	80-85%, 600 m casks wks m	.75		1.00
Imported, spot100 lb		-	2.25	Bbls., c/l wksD		:	.071/4	Anthraquinone, subl 125 m bbls. m	1.35	:	1.60
Comm'l., 1/2 % iron, bgs. e/1				Gray 250 lb bbls, wkslb		:	.07%	30% paste 350 lb bbls lb	5.20	:	.80 5,25
wks East 100 lb		:	1.50	Bbls. c/l wks		-	.0734	Needle Powd., 100 lb cases lb	.045		.05

THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON CO. KIRBY BUILDING, CLEVELAND, O.

PRODUCERS OF

Wood Alcohol Acetic Acid Formaldehyde Pure Acetone Methyl Acetone Sulphuric Acid Sodium Acetate Iron Liquor

DISTRIBUTING POINTS

Cleveland New York Cincinnati Boston Newark Brooklyn Marquette Antrim Chicago

Detroit Minneapolis Gladstone

ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 D	Benzaldehyde, tech. 945 h drs.				Bismuth-(continued)			
drs	wks		:	.65	Subnitrate, USP 250 bbls Ib		:	2.15
50 lb erocks	USP. 25 m cans	1.40	:	1.50	Second Hands, bbls. or less. Ib	1.90	:	2.00
Sol'n. 130 lb carboys lb .12 : .14	FFC, 25 m cans		:		Cones, 1 D bot		:	3.15
0xide, 500 lb bbls lb .06 14: .06 1					Subsalicylate, USP 175 bbls Ib		:	2.45
Sulfide, golden 500 lb bblslb : .18	wksgal			.27	Tannate, 1 lb bot		:	2.25
336 lb kegs	110 gal, drs. wksgal			.32	Bismuth Preparations quoted	1	-	
Crimson, 500 lb bbls lb : .35	CP Tanks, wksgal		:	.30	above on basis 25 lb lots.			
336 m kegs	110 gal. drs. wksgal		:	.35	Smaller lots at an advance.			
Bed. 500 m bbls m : .40					Blanc Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls. wks.ton			85.00
336 lb kegs	Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls. lb		:	.87	Imported, bbls ton			
Tartrolactate, 500 lb bblslb : .45	10 bbl. lots	***	:	.85	Paste, 650 m bblston			40.00
Antipyrine, USP 100 m cases b 2.05 ; 2.10	Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb				BLEACHING POWDER, 700 D drs.		•	10.00
	bbls	.70	:	.72	e/1 wks100 fb			1.60
	Benzol, see Benzene				Contract, c/l wks100 lb			1.60
Arecoline Hybromide, 1 oz. vlsoz 8.50 : 10.00	Benzonaphthol, 5 lb boxes lb	2,50		2.60	F. a. s. c/1100 lb			1.00
Argols, red powd. 350 lb bblslb .07 : .08			-					1.75
Arsenic, metal 220 h casesh: .17	Benzoyl Chloride, 500 lb drs lb		2	1.00	Imported, spot100 lb			1.75
Red, 224 lb kegs cases lb .12 1/2: .13	Benzyl Acetate, 100 lb cbys lb	1.15		1.20	Blue Ointment, see Mercury			
White, 550 lb bbls lc/1 lb: .07%	Alcohol, 5 lb bot		:	1.25	Mass, see Mercury			
110 m kegs lc/l b : .08	Benzoate, 5 lb bet			1.75	Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs			
Aspirin, see Acid Acetylsalicylic	Chloride, 95% tech. 925 h drs. h		:	.22	Black, 200 lb bbls lb	***		.08
Atropine Alk. USP 1 oz vlsoz : 9.00	100 lb cbys			.25	Borax, USP cryst. 400 lb bblslb	.05		.06
Sulfate, 5 oz in 1 oz vialsoz 3.50 : 3.60	Redistil. 100 lb cbyslb			.35	Powdered, USP 300 lb bblslb	.05%		.06
BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide	Formate, 1 h both	3.50	:	3.75	Kegs, USP 100-150 D ID	.06		.063
Carbonate, precip. 800 lb bbls.			-		Borneol, 1 m bot		:	3.50
wkston 75.00 : 85.00	Berberine Hydchlide, 1 h bot h			22.00	Bromide, see potass. bromide, etc.			
Imports, bbls, spotton : 60.00	Sulfate, acid or neut. 1 lb bot. lb		:	23.00	Bromine, bot. in 60 lb cs. wks lb	.25		
Precip., 200 h bgs, wkston 70.00 : 75.00	BETA-NAPHTHOL, 350 lb bbls wks. lb		:	.23	Bromobensene, 600 lb drums lb	.35		
Chloride, 800 lb bbls. wkston : 95.00	Ton lots, wks	.22	:	.23	Bromoform, USP 5 lb bot 50 lb cs. lb		:	
200 lb bgs. wkston : 85.00	Beta-Naphthylamine, tech. 200 B.				Bromstyrel, 25 lb kegs		:	4.50
Import, bbls. spotton 85.00 : 87.00	bblsID	.95	:	1.00	Brucine Sulfate, 1 oz. vls. 100 ozs.oz	.20	:	.25
Dioxide, 780 m drs m .18 : .20	Sublimed, 200 to bbls fb		:	1.50	Butter of Antimony, see Antimony	Chloride		
Import. 500 lb drs lb : .16	Bichloride Mercury, see Mercury Bich	loride			CADMIUM, metal 25 m bxs m		:	1.00
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls lb .05 : .06	BISMUTH metal, 150 m cases m		:	2.20	Bromide, 50 lb cases jars lb	.95	:	
Iodide, 5 m bot	Ammon. Citrate, USP 5 lb brs. lb		:	5.20	Iodide, 10 lb bot		:	
Nitrate, 700 D casks D .09%: .10	Betanaphtholate, 5 lb bxs lb			2.70			-	
Import. casks D .07%: .08	Citrate, USP 5 lb boxes lb		:	2.30	CAFFEINE ALK. USP 5 To cans To	3.75	:	4.00
Sulfocyanide 400 m bbls m : .35	Nitrate, 25 lb jars lb		:	1.50	Second Mands	3.50	:	3.60
Barvies, floated 350 lb bblston 33.50 : 35.00	Oxychloride, 250 bbls		:	2.65	Hydrochloride, 11b bot 1b	***		
Bay Rum, Porto Rican, genuine	Phenolsulfonate, 5 lb cans lb		:	2.15	Sulfate, 1 lb bot		:	5.75
Denat, salicy acid or tartar emetle	Salicylate, 250 bbls		:	1.70	Citrated, 25 lb canslb	3.00	:	3.25
45 gal, bbls	Subbensoate, 5 m boxes m			2.75	Hydrobromide 1 lb bot lb		:	5.25
Denat, quinine sulf. 45 gal.	Subcarbonate, USP 250 bbls Ib			2.45	CALCIUM Acetate, 150 m bgs, e/1			
bbls	X-Ray diag. 1 m bot m			2.80	wks 100 fb			2.35
Demestic synthetic, 50 gal.	Subgallate, USP 175 bbls Ib		:	2.15	Arsenate, 100 m bbls, c/l wks. m	.09	:	
bblsgal 1.50 : 1.60	Subjective, 5 lb lots			4,10	Bbls. 1/1 wks		:	.13
Doing	Distriction of the state of the				1 2000 3/2 74233333333333333	.44	•	.10

QUININE

Sulphate and Minor Salts

Unexcelled in Uniformity of Quality Brilliant Crystallization and Purity of Color

Cinchonine, Cinchonidine Quinidine

and their Salts

EMETINE YOHIMBINE

CAFFEINE QUINIC ACID

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N. V. Amsterdamsche Chininefabriek

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For stripping and discharge printing

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Replacing soap in degumming silk

TEXTILE GUMS
For fabric printing

SOLUBLE OILS

MONOPOLE OIL

Reg. Trade Mark No. 70991

GUMS

Arabic, Karaya and Tragacanth

Calcium Carbide, 220 lb dr c/lwks lb		: .04 1/2		.06 :	.061/2	Chromium Acetate, 20° soln, 400 lb		
Drums le/l wks	•••	: .05	Ton Lots, drs, NY Ib Carbon Black, 10 Ib bag 10 bag	.06 :	.061/2	bbls	.08	: .1
c/1100 ID	1.00	: 1.10	lots	.1014:	.18	Fluoride, crys. 400 lb bblslb Soln. 400 lb bblslb	***	:
USP, precip. 175 lb bbls. lb		: .04	Carbon Tetrachloride, 1400 m drs.	.1073.	.10	Sulfate, 400 lb bbls	.07	: .0
Chloride, solid, 650 lb drs. c/l			NY	:	.10	Chrysarobin, USP 5 lb canslb	1.70	: 1.9
f o b NYton		: 24.50	Drums, c/l NY	.09 :	.0934			
Gran., 350 m drs. c/1 f o b			700 lb drs, single NY lb	:	.10	Cinchonidin alk., 100 oz. tinsoz Sulfate, 100 oz. tinsoz	.70	: .7
NYton	•••	: 30.50	Carmine, No. 40 5 lb boxes lb	4.40 :	4.50	Cinchonine alk., 100 oz. tinsos	.38	: .4
Flake 330 m drs. c/l drs. fob			Casein, edib. 100 lb keg lb	.45 :	.50	Sulfate, 100 oz. tinsoz	.00	2
NYton		: 30.50	Technical, 200 lb bbls lb	.15 :	.18	Cinnamic Alcohol, see Alcohol Cinnam		
Imp., solid 600 m drs. spot.ton		: 20.50	Castoreum, 1 lb boxes	4.00 :	4.50			
Anhyd., 350 m drs. fob NY. m	.12	: .13	Castor Oil, USP 50 gal, bbl Ib	:	.12	Cinnamic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot lb	3.25	: 3.7
Glycerophosphate, 25 lb cans lb		: 1.55	Cases, 80 m 2 tins m	:	.13		3.00	: 3.5
Iodide, 5 m bot		: 4.20	Tech., see Fixed Oils			Citrine Ointment, see Mercury		
Lactate, tech. 500 lb bbls lb		: .131/4	Caustie Potash, see potash, caustic			Citronellal, 1 h bot	1.75	: 2.0
Nitrate, 220 h bbls. c/l NY.ton		: 40.00	Soda, see soda, caustic			Citronellol, 1 lb bot	8.00	: 10.0
Phosphate, precip. 350 lb bbls. lb	.10		Cerium Oxalate, USP 100 h kgs. h	.40 :	.42	Cobalt metal, 100 m kegs m		: 3.0
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegslb			Chalk, drop 175 b bbls b	.0314:	.03 14	Cobalt Oxide, 500 m bbls m	***	: 2.0
	***	: .48	Precip. light 175 m bbls m	.04 :	.04 1/2	10 m tins 200 m cases m		: 2.2
Calomel, see Mercury			Precip. heavy 560 lb cskslb	.031/2:	.03 %	COCAINE alk., USP 10 oz, tins.oz	8.00	: 10.0
CAMPHOR, Amer. ref. 250 B			Charcoal, Bone, see bone black			Hydrochloride, USP 25 cs.		
bbls	***		Wood, powd. 100 m bbl m	.04 :	.05		6.00	: 7.0
1 lb cakes, 100 lb cs lb	***	: .911/4	Willow, powd. 100 m bblm	.06 :	.07	In crystals, granular, powder,		
1 oz. tab., 1 lb ctns.			Chloral Hydrate, USP 100 m drs. m	:	.75	or flaky crystals as desired.		
100 m cs	**	.: .95	25 lb jars	••• :	.76	Cocoa Butter, bulk 200 lb bales. lb	.30	: .3
½ oz. tab., 1 h etns.			Chinoidin, 170 lb cases lb	.65 :	.75	Fingers, cakes, etc. 12 lb bxs. lb	.35	: .3
100 m esm		: .96	Chlorhydrin, Ethylene anhyd, 1000 lb	1 70 .		CODEIN alk., 5 oz. cans 10 oz		: 6.1
Jap. ref. 2½ h alabs, 100 h	.83	. 0.	40% soln. 100 lb cbyslb	1.50 :	1.60	Hydrobromide, 10 ozsoz	***	: 4.9
1 oz. tab. 100 m cs. 1 m	.83	: .85	CHLORINE, Liquid 2000 to cyl.	.00 .	.00	Hydrochloride, 10 ozaoz		: 5.5
tins	0.5	: 1.00	c/1 wks	1	.05%	Nitrate, 10 ozsoz		: 5.5
1/2 oz. tab. 100 lb es. 1 lb	.00	. 1.00	Tank car lots wks	:	.05	Phosphate, 10 ozoz		: 4.5
tins	1.00	: 1.05	100 lb cyl lc/l wks	.06 :	.08	Salicylate, 10 ozoz		: 4.5
Chinese ref. 21/2 m slabs 100 m	1.00	. 1.05	Chlorobenzene, mono. 1000 lb drs.			Sulfate, 10 ozoz	***	: 4.9
cs	.81	: .82	wks 1D	.10 :	.11	Small Sizes, 1/2 oz. vials, 50e of 1/4 oz. 25c, extra, singles 7c		
Crude, 100 lb cslb	.68	: .70	Drs. c/1 wks	:	.00	per oz.—25 oz. lots, 10e oz. et		
Camphor, Monobrom. 100 lb es. lb			Tank car lots wks	:	.08	than above.	roay6t	
Caramel, 50 gal. bblsgal		: 1.75	CHLOROFORM, USP 50 m drs m	:	.25	COD LIVER OIL, Norwegian, 30 gal.		
	.60	: .62	Second Hands, 650 lb drs. lb	:	.24	bblsbbl 2		: 25.0
Carbazol, 250 lb bbls	.75	: .80	Technical, 650 lb drumslb	.22 :	.23 1/8	Newfoundland, 30 gal. bblsbbl 1	9.00	: 20.0



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Carbon Tetrachloride 99.7 per cent Carbon Bisulphide 99.5 per cent Sulphur Chloride—various grades. Acetic Anhydride—various grades.

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Ethyl Bromide.
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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

Midland, Mich.



CHEMICAL CO

90 West St., New York

Colchicine alk., USP 1 or. visos	: 25.00	Dimethylaniline, 840 m drs. wks. m	.32	: .33	Edity Contamions	Total creat	
Salicylate, 1 oz. vialsoz	: 35.00	Drs. e/1 wks	.30	: .32	Chloride, 15 lb cyl		
Collodion, USP 30 D drums D	: .26				Cinnamate, 11b bet	5.00 :	
Flexible, USP 30 D drums D	: .29	Dimethylsulfate, 110 m drs m					1.10
COPPER, metal electrolytic e/1		Dinitrobenzene, 400 m bbls m	.20	: .25	Methyl Ketone, 50 gal, drums. Ib	.10 :	.13
NY100 ID		Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls. lb	.22	: .24	Morphine, see Merphine, Ethyl	0.00 %	
Lake, c/l NY100 lb	13.871/2: 14.00	Dinitronaphthalene, 350 lb bbls. lb	.30	: .32	Valerate, 5 lb bot		4.75
Casting, e/i NY100 lb	: 13.50	Dinitrophenol, 350 lb bbls lb	.33	: .35	Ethylene Glycol, drs	1.00 :	
Carbonate, 400 lb bbls lb	: .19	Dinitrotoluene, 300 lb bbls lb	.20	: .22	Eucalyptol, 25 lb cans	.80 :	
Cyanide, 100 D drs D	.58 : .60	Dionin, see Morphine, Ethyl		1.	Eugenol, 25 lb cans	3.25 :	3.50
Oxide, 1000 lb bbls lb	: .151/2		.58	: .60	FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech. crys.		
Carlots, bbls	: .15	Diphenyloxide, 500 lb drums lb	.85	: .90	475 lb bbl	:	.103/
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 lb bbls. lb	.35 : .37	Dover's Powder, USP 5 lb tins lb		: 2.20	USP, crys. 100 lb kegslb	:	.11
SULFATE, crys. 450 m bbls. lc/1		Duboisine Sulfate, 1 oz. visos	***	: 60.00	Tech. Sol'n 40° 140 lb cbys. lb		
spot100 lb	*** :	EARTH. Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr			48°, 140 lb chyslb	:	.08
Carlots, bbls, delivered100 b	*** : ***	Emetine, alk., 15 gr. visea		: 1.00	USP Sol'n 125 lb cbys lb	:	.06%
Powdered, 500 lb bbls. lc/1		Hydehlide, USP 1 oz. vlsoz		: 17.50	Ferrous Chloride, crys. tech.		
spot100 m	1	15 gr. vialsea		: .80	475 m bbls	.06 :	
Carlots, bbls, deliv 100 m	:		.10	00	Ferrous Sulfide, 900 lb bbls.100 lb	4.00 :	4.25
Copperas, bulk c/l wkston	: 17.00	EPSOM SALT, tech. 300 lb bbls.			Flake White, see lead, white		
400 lb bbls. c/l wkston	: 20.00	NY100 m			Fluorspar, 95% 220 lb bgs. ex	- 4 7 11	
200 lb bgs. e/1 wkston	: 18.00	Bbls. c/1 NY100 lb		: 1.85	dockton	:	25.00
Corn Syrup, 42 deg. 50 gal.		100 lb bgs. c/l NY100 lb		: 1.70	96% bgston	:	80.00
bbls	2.52 : 2.77	Imp., 112 lb bgs. e/l			98% bgston	:	35.00
43 deg. 50 gal. bbls100 m	2.57 : 2.82	NY100 lb	.90	: 1.00	FORMALDEHYDE, USP 400 D bbls.		
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury Bic	hloride	USP, 300 m bbls, 10 bbls. 100 m	2.45	: 2.60	c/1 wks D	.08 :	
Cotton Soluble, 100 m bbls. wet. m	.40 : .42	Imported, 300 lb bbls100 lb	1.75	: 1.85	Carboys, 100 D lc/l wks D	.0834:	
Coumarin, 25 m tins	3.50 : 3.75	Ergotin, Bonjean, 1 D bot D		: 10.00	Bbls. 400 lb le/l wks lb	.0814:	
CREAM TARTAR, USP 300 D		Eserine alk., 1 oz. vlsoz		: 30.00		.0073.	.00
bbls	: .261/4	Salicylate, USP 1 oz. vlsos			Fuller's Earth, 200 m bgs. e/1		
Imp. powd USP 400 h bbls h	.221/2: .23	. Sulfate, USP VIII, 1 oz. visoz		: 14.50	mineston		
Creosote Oil, 50 gal. drsgal	.20 : .22				Imported, 230 lb bags NYton	35.00 :	40.00
Carbonate, 1 m bot. 25 m m	1.60 : 1.70	ETHER, USP 55 m drums m		: .14	Fusel Oil, see oil fusel		
Creosote Ofl, 100 gal. drsgal	.20 : .22	Anaesthesia, 55 lb drumslb	***		G. SALT, paste 350 h bbls. basis		
Cresol, USP 400 D bbls D	.13 ; .16	USP, 1880 55 lb drums lb		: .32	100%	.65 :	.70
Cyanamide, bulk c/l wks, Amm unit		Washed, 55 lb drums		: .31	Gelatin, USP silver bbl. 100 b cs. b		1.00
		Motor, 1 to cans		: .26	Gold Label, 100 lb cases lb	:	
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 h kegs Ib	: 3.75	Ether, Nitrous, 1 10 bot 10		: .97	Geraniol. 50 lb cans	2.25	
Diamisidine, 100 h kegs h	4.50 : 4.50	Ethyl Benzyl Aniline, 300 m drs. m		: 1.40	Geranyl Acetate, 1 lb bot lb	5.25 :	
Dichlorobensene, 1000 h drs h	.06 : .0734						
Diethylaniline, 850 lb drs lb		menty moderno, or /0 or gam major	.93	: 1.05	GLAUBER'S SALT, tech. 200 m bags	:	1 10
	.60 : .62	85-90% Ester, 50 gal. drs.gal	.62	: .67	250 m bbls. c/l wks100 m		
Diethyl Phthalate, 25 m cans m	.85 : .90		1.75	: 3.50	Bbls. le/1 wks100 fb		
Diethyl Sulfate tech. 50gal.drs m	.40 : .45	Bromide, 115 lb drslb		: .40	Imported, bgs, spot100 fb	.70	
CP drums	.50 : .55		2.00	: 2.25	USP. 300 to bbls. dom. sp.100 to	:	
	.0000	Duchtane, on Duc	2.00	. 2.20	USE, SOULD BOIL GOIL SP. TOOLD		4.10



ACETATES

ETHYL — AMYL — BUTYL

The Miner Edgar Company
Rail and Water Facilities
110 William Street
New York

GLYCERIN, C. P. 1000 lb drslb .1614: .17	INDSL. C. P. 1 oz. botoz 10.0	00 • 1	1.00	Lead—(continued)
Second Hands, drs Ib .15½: .16			1.00	Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. le/l wks. lb .12 :13
Cans, 50 lb lb .171/2: .18	Iodides, see Potass. Iodide, etc.			Bbls. e/l wks
Dynamite, 1000 lb drs lb .15 : .151/4	10DINE, crude, 200 lb kegs lb 3.5	90 : 3	3.95	Paste, 600 lb bbls lb .09 : .10
Saponification, tanks b .10 : .101/2		: 1		Iodide, USP VIII 5 b bot b : :2.95
Soap, Lye, tanks	Tincture, USP 50 gal. bblsgal. 4.1	10 : 4	4.25	Nitrate, 500 lb bbls, wks lb : .22
Goa Powder, see chrysarobin		. : !	5.25	Oxide, lithge, 500 lb bbls, wks. lb : .08
			6.25	100 lb kegs wks
Graphite, crude 220 m bagston 18.00 : 45.00	The state of the s			Oxide, red 500 lb bbls. wkslb : .09
Flake, 500 lb bbls lb .04 : .08	Ionone, (violet) 1 b bot 10 7.5	50 : 1	8.00	100 lb kegs wks
Guaiacol liquid, USP 25 m cans. m 2.75 : 3.00	Iridium, metal 10oz. lotsoz	. :18	5.00	Peroxide, 100 m drs m : .25
Benzoate, 1 lb bot			.60	White, basic carb, 500 m bbls.
Carbonate, 5 lb boxes lb 3.25 : 3.75			.00	wks
MAARLEM OIL, Dom. 6 gr. cs.gross : 3.50	IRON & AMM. CITRATE, USP 25Th			Bbls. c/l wks100 fb : 6.28
Imported, 6 gr. casesgross 5.25 : 5.35			.84	100 m kegs wks
	Green scales, 25 lb cans lb		.84	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. lb : .07
Heliotropin, 10 m bot m 2.25 : 2.50		00 : 10		Bbls. c/l wks100 b : 6.28
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP	Citrate, USP VIII 25 lb cans lb	. :	.99	100 lb kegs wks
100 m drums	Chloride, see ferric or ferrous		· how	LIME, Salts, see Calcium Salts
Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd.	Hypophosphite, 5 m cans ib 1.5		1.60	Hydrate, 200 b bbls100 b .75 : 1.00
drs	Syrup, USP VIII		.30	Sulfur dry 200 lb dra NY lb
Second Hands, USP ID .67 : .68	Iodide, 1 lb bot		3.80	Dullar, and notes and traction
Homatropine Hydrobrom. USP 1 oz.	Syrup, USP 51b bot1b .6		.67	
vls	Oxalate, scales 25 lb cans lb .8		.82	
	& Ammon. Oxalate, 25 lb bxs lb .4		.50	
Hydrastine Alk., USP 5 ozs. 1/8s	& Potassium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs. lb .4	7 :	.48	
vls	& Sodium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs lb .4	0 :	.42	
Hydchlide, USP 5 ozs. 3/8 vls. oz 17.00 : 18.00	Phosphate, USP 25 lb cans lb	. :	.89	Litharge, see lead oxide
Sulfate, 5 ozs. 1/2 vls0z : 19.50	Pyrophosphate, USP 25 lb			Lithium Carb. USP 100 lb kgs lb 1.40 : 1.50
Hydrastinine Hydchlide, USP 15 gr.	cans	. :	.94	Citrate, USP 100 lb kegs lb 1.60 : 1.70
vls 60.00	Iso-Eugenol, 1 b bot b 4.0	0 : 4	.50	Lithopone, 400 m bbls. lc/l wks. m : .063
Hydrazobenzene, 100 lb kegslb 1.30 : 1.35	JALAP RESIN, lump 5 m tins m 3.1	0 : 3	.35	Bbls. c/l wks
	Powd. tins b 3.2		.45	Imported, bhis
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 25vol.400 m				
bbls	KIESELGUHR, 90 m bags NYton 35.00	0 : 40	.00	
USP Soln. 375 lb bblslb : .06	LANOLIN, see Adeps Lanae			
USP bot. 4 oz. casesgross 7,50 : 7,75	LEAD, metal c/l NY100 m 5.7	0 : 5	.75	Magnesium mtl., sticks 100 m cs. m : 1.25
Bot. 8 oz. casesgross 11.00 : 11.25	Acetate, white crystals 500 lb			Carb. tech. 70 lb bags NY lb .05 : .053
Bot. 16 oz. casesgross 18.50 ; 18.75		. : .	.10%	75 lb bbls. NY
Hydroquinone, 100 lb kegslb .80 : .90	100 to 250 lb kgs, wks. lb		.11	USP, 60 lb bbls lb .12 : .13
Hyoscine Hydrobrom. USP 1 oz.	White broken, Bols, wks Ib		.10	USP, blocks 100 lb es. 1, 2, 4
vls	White, gran, bbls. wkslb		1034	ozs
Hyoscamine Alk. Cryst., 1 oz. vls.oz : 21.00	White, powd, bbls, wks lb		.11%	Chloride, fused 575 lb drs. c/l
Alkaloid, Amorphous, 1 oz. vis.oz : 60.00	Kegs, wks		.11%	wkston : 32.00
	Brown broken, bbls, wksfb		.09%	Flaked, 350 lb drs. wkstom : 34.00
Sulfate, 1 oz. vials	USP. 100 lb kegs lb .1		.15	Imp., fused 900 lb bbls. NY.ton : 28.00
Contract, 1 on Times	UM, LUUM ACES,		1	ampij tanon teras anna titation titation



SODIUM SULPHIDE BARIUM CHLORIDE

Fused and Broken

White Crystals

EPSOM SALTS

U. S. P.

THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO. 709-717 Sixth Avenue, New York

Magnesium—(continued) Fluorilicate, crystal s400 m bbls.			Mercury—(continued) Red Precip. USP 25 lb bas lb	:	1.00	Musk Ambrette, 1 lb cans lb Ketone, 1 lb cans lb			14.00
wks		: 15%	Powder, USP 25 lb baslb			Xylene, 5 D cans	2.25		
30% soln. 500 lb bbls. wks lb	.07		White Precip. USP 25 lb bgslb				0.00	•	2.10
Soln. bbls. c/l wksIb		: .06	Powder, USP 25 lb bxslb			NAPHTHA, Solvent, 110 gal. drs.			
	***		With chalk, USP 25 lb brs lb			wissgal	***		.32
Glycerophosphate, 5 lb bot lb		: 3.20	Meta-Nitroaniline, 300 lb bbls. lb			8000 gal. tank car wksgal	***	:	.27
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans lb		: 1,20	Meta-Nitro-para-Touidine, 300 lb			NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 h bbls.			1
Oxide, USP light 100 m bbls m		: .53	bbls ID	2.25 :	2.30	wks	.07%	6:	.08
USP, heavy 250 m bbls m		: .40	Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb	2.20	2.00	Bbls. c/l wks		:	.07
Peroxide, 5 lb cans		: 2.15	bbls ID	1 50 .	1 60	Bbls., second hands NY lb	.06 1/	3:	.06%
Perborate, 1 th tins Th		: 2.50	Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 D	2.00	1.00	Balls, 250 lb bbls. wks lb	.083	4:	.09
Salicylate, 100 B kegs B	***	: .62	bbls Ib	.95 :	1.00	Bbls. c/l wks	071/		.08
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts			Methyl Acetone, 700 m drums. gal	.50	: 55	Bbls Second Hands, NY 1b	.073/		
Manganese Chloride, 600 m csk.			Anthranilate, 1 lb bot lb	4.00 :		Nerolin, 1 m tins	2.00	:	2.50
NY	.0916	. 101/	Chloride, 90 lb cyllb			Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100 lb			
	.0079		Cinnamate, 1 b bot b	5.00 :		kegs		:	.38
Borate, 200 lb bbls	***		Paracresol, 1 lb bot	8.00 :	9.00	Shot. 100 m kegs		:	.37
100 m kegs		: .19	Salicylate, USP 50 fb cases fb	.37 :	.41	Salt, single 400 h bbls. NY. h	.08	:	.09
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 h bbls.			Second Hands, cases Ib	:	.35	Double, 400 m bbls. NY m	.08		.09
NYton	80.00	: 85.00	Methylene Blue, tech. 100 lb kgs. lb	1.75 :		Oxide, 100 m kegs NY m	.40		.42
85-90%, 900 m bbls. NY.ton		: 90.00	USP, medicinal 5 lb cans lb	3.00 :		Nitre Cake, bulk wks,ton			6.00
Hydrated, precip. 100 h kgs. h		: .35	Michler's Ketone, 225 D bbls D		: 3.00	500 m bblston		:	7.50
Glycerophosphate, 1 h bot h		: 2.90	Milk, powd. 150 m bbls m	.14 :		Nitrobenzene, crude 1000 lb drs.		-	
Hypophos. USP VIII 5 lb cans. lb		: 1.85	Milk Sugar, see sugar of milk			wks	.09		.10
Iodide, 11b bot		: 6.25	Mineral Oil, see oil mineral			Redistilled, 1000 b drs. wks. Ib	.10		.11
Ore, bulk NYunit	***	: .30	Monochlorobenzene, see chlorobenzene			Nitronaphthalene, 550 b bbls. b	.20		.22
Sulfate, 600 m casks NY m	.10	: .11	Monoethylaniline, 900 lb drs lb	1.00 :	1.05		.20		
MENTHOL, USP 60 D cases D		: 6.25	MORPHINE Sulfate, USP 5 oz, tins			Nitrotoluene, mixed 1000 h drs.			
Less cases, 5 m tins m		: 6.75	10 02	:	4.90	wks	.14	:	.16
MERCURY, metal 75 m flask flask	K7 00	: 58.00	Acetate, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots.oz	:	4.90	OIL MINERAL, wh. 50 gal. bbls.gal	.75	:	1.25
Less Flasks, 5 D jugs D		: 1.00	Hydrobromide, 5 ez tins 10 es.			Oil Mirbane, see nitrobenzene			
Bichloride, cryst. 25 D bxs D		91	lots02	:	4.90	Oplum, see crude drugs			
Gran. powd. 200 lb kegs lb		76	Hydchlide, 5 oz. tins 10 oz.			Orange Mineral, 800 lb casks NY. lb		2	.13%
Bisulfate, 25 lb boxes lb		: .55	lots	:	4.90	500 To bbls. NY			
Blue Mass, 25 h boxes h			Diacetyl Alk., 1/6 ou. vls. 10			Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb kegs lb	2.50		2.60
Powdered, 25 m boxes m			0%	:	8.40	Ortho-Anisidine, 100 h drs h	2.00		2.10
Blue Ointment, USP 25 h cans			Hydchlide, 1/2 oz. vls. 10 oz. oz	:	7.60	Ortho-Dichlorobenzene, 1000 lb drs.		-	
50%		: .72	Ethyl Hydchlide, 1/8 oz. vls. 10			wks	.15	:	.17
USP, dilute 25 lb cans 30 % . lb			OZOE	:	8.95	Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 lb		-	
33 1/3% Mercury D			Small Sizes: 1/6 oz. vials, 50c	extra:		drs. wks	.32		.35
Citrine Ointment, 25 m jars. m			1/4 s 25c extra; single os. vls., ?			Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 h bbls h	.75		.77
Iodide, green 25 h jars h		3.31	tra, over price for 5 os, tins, 2			Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1000 lb drs.			
Red, USP 25 m jars m		3.41	lots in 5 oz. tins, 10c oz. lower			wks	.16	:	.18
Yellow, USP VIII 25 m jars. m			above schedule.			Oxgall, USP 5 m bot	***	:	1.50



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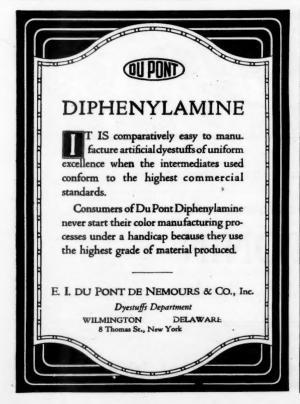
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Plants

Carteret, N. J.

South Charleston, W. Va.

PALLADIUM, metal 10 or lots on	51.00	: 1	53.00	PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls. lb	.02%	: .03	Platinum, metal soft 10 oz. lotsoz			93.00
Pancreatin, USP 5 D bot D	1.50	-	1.60	Dark Amber, 300 lb bbls lb	.04		Podophyllin, 5 m bot			4.25
		-		Light Amber, 300 m bbls m	.04 36			0.80	•	4.20
Papain, 1 m bot	2.25		2.00	Cream White, USP 300 lb bbls. lb	.07		POTASH, CAUSTIC, solid 88-92%	-00		10
Paraffin, ref'd. 200 fb cs. slabs				Lily White, USP 300 m bbls. m	.09		700 lb drs. wks lb Drs. c/l wks lb	.09	:	.10
120-125 Deg. M. P	.03		.03 1/2	Snow White, USP 300 lb bbls. lb	.121/2	: .13		***		
125-130 Deg. M. P	.04		.04 1/2	PHENOL, see also acid carbolic			Imp., 88-92% 700 lb drs. NY. lb	.05	6:	.08
130-135 Deg. M. P	.05		.06 1/4	Open market, 950 lb drs lb	.15	.16	USP, by alcohol 5 h cansb USP, purified 10 h cans 120 h	***	:	.45
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb				Natural 950 lb drs. wks lb		: .15	cases	.32		.34
kegsID	1.25	:	1.35	475 lb drs. wks		: .16	POTASSIUM Acetate, USP 100 D			
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs. lb	1.25	:	1.35	Government Surplus, 950 lb drs.			kegs	.32	:	.35
Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs lb	1.35	:	1.45	ex store	***		Bicarbonate, crys. 220 lb bbls. lb	.08		.10
Para-Anisidine, 100 lb kgs lb	3.00	:	3.25	Drs. e/l ex-store Ib				.00		.10
Technical, kegs	1.65	:	1.75	475 lb drums, ex-storelb	***	• • • •	Bichromate, crys. 900 lb casks wks	.095	w .	.10
Para-Dichlorobenzene, 270 m bbls.				Phenolphthalein, USP 100 m drs. m		1.50	Powd., 900 lb casks wkslb	.13		.134
wks	.17		.20	5 lb cans, 100 lb lots	1.50	: 1.60				
Paraldehyde, 100gal drs To	.35		.40	Phenylacetaldehyde, 1 10 bot 10	7.50	9.00	Binoxolate, 300 lb bbls lb	.34		.38
Paraformaldehyde, USP 100 D cs. D Para Nitroacetanilid, 300 D		-	.45	Phenylacetic Acid, 1 lb bot lb	2.50	8.00	Bisulfate, C.P. 5 D cansD	• • • •	:	.30
bbls	.55	:	.60	Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 B			BROMIDE, USP cryst. 450 D			
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 D bbls.				kegs		• • • •	bbls,			.22
wks lb	.77		.78	Phenylethylalcohol, 1 b bot b	4.00	5.00	Granular, 300 m bblsm		:	.22
Ten lots, bbls. wks	.75	:	.76	Phosgene, cylinders wks	.60	.65	Cases, 100 lb		:	.23
Para-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 lb drs.	.25		.27	Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 lb cyl. lb	.30	.35	Imported, USP 220 m cs m	.13		.14
Para-Nitro-ortho-Toluidine, 300 lb	.25	:	.21	Phosphorus, red 110 lb cs. wks. lb		.50	Cases, 112 lblb	.14		.15
bbls	2.75		2.85	Imported, 112 D cases D	.25	.30	CARBONATE, 30-85% calc.		•	
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls lb	.75		.77				800 lb cks lb	.048	v	.05
Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 b		- 3		Phosphorus Sesquisulfide, 105 lb es. wks lb		.4236	80-85%, hydrated, 800 lb.	.063		.084
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls. lb	.60	:	.75	Phosphorus, yellow 110 fb cs. wks. fb	.25	.35	eks	.053		.06
Para-oxy-Benzaldehyde, 100 lb	.00	•		Imported, 112 b cases b		.28	96-98% casks	.07		.07%
kegs	1.50	:	1.60	Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 m cyl			USP, 100 lb kegslb	.09		.10
Para-Phenetidin, 500 lb drs lb			1.40	wks	.30	.35	Chlorate, crys. 112 m kgs. NY. m	.08		.10
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb				Phthalic Anhydride, 175 lb bbls. lb	.35		Imp. 112 b kegs NY b	.063		.07
bbls	1.50	:	1.60		.00	01	Powd., 112 lb kegs NYlb	.08		.10
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 D				Pilocarpine Hydchlide, USP 1 oz.			Imp. kegs NY			.06%
bbls	.40	:	.42	Vis	7.00		Pyrotechnic, fine powd, NY Ib	.07	:	.0714
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 D				Nitrate, 1 oz, vls. 25 ozoz Alkaloid, 15 gr. vlsea	7.00		USP, fine crys. 110 lb kegs		•	101 73
bbls. wks	.11	:	.14				NY	.08		.09
Para-Toluidine, 350 m bbls. wks. m	1.00		1.14	Piperazine Hydrate, 1 lb bot lb		13.50	Citrate. USP 10 lb cans lb		:	.65
Paris Green, basis, 500 lb kegslb	.18	:	.20	Pitch, Coal-Tar wkston		33.00		***	*	.00
Paris White, see whiting, French						4.40	Glycerophosphate, 75% Soln. 51b			
Pepsin, USP 5 lb bot lb	2.50	:	2.75	True Dental, bblsbbl	4.35	4.50	cans		:	1.65



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PITTSBURGH, PENN., U. S. A.

Specifications on Request

Potassium—(continued)			Quinine—(continued)	Safrol, 60 lb cans lb .55 : .60
Guaiacol Sulfonate, 5 h cans,			Dihybromide	Sal Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride
10 lb	1.50 :	1.75	Dicarbonate, 100z tins0z : 2.00	Salicin, USP, 1 m cartons, 25 m . m 3.75 .: 4.00
Hypophosphite, 10 lb cans lb	:	.85	Ethyl Carbona's, 1002 tinsoz : 1.10	
Iodide, USP, 100 h casesh	3.30 :	3.35	Ferrocvanide	Salol, USP, 100 fb drums fb : 80
Second Hands, cases Ib	3.20 :	3.25	Formate	Salt, Common, see sodium chloride.
Lactophosphate, 40z botoz		.90		Salt Cake, glassmakers' bulk, c/1
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls lb	.15 :	.23	Glycerophosphate	wkston 20.00 : 21.00
Muriate, 80%, 200 lb bags, NY			Hydriodideoz : .88	
K ₂ 0 unit	.6214:	.65	Hydrobromide, USP	SALTPETRE, gran., 500 lb bbls wks
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			Hydrochloride, USP0z62 Hydrochlorsulfate0g66	
Oxalate, neutral, 100 h kegs. Ib	:	.36	Hydehlide & Urea, USPoz : .88	The state of the s
Perchlorate, 112 h kegs h	.12 :	.14	Hypophosphite	Imported, 500 lb bbls lb .06 1/4: .08 1/4
Permangan, USP crys, 112 lb drs, lb	.14 :	.16	Lactate	Santonin USP. 1 h bot h 167.00 :170.00
USP small cry.112 fb drms fb	.13%:	.1436	Phenolsulfonate	Powd. 1 b bot b 168.50 :171.50
Prussiate, red, 350 lb bbls lb	:	.90	Phosphate	Saponin, ex Quillaja, 5 lb tins lb : 1.55
500 m casks	:	.88	Salicylate, USP	
Prussiate, yellow, 500 lb casks. lb	.33 :	.35	Tannate, USP	Schaeffer's Salt, 250 fb bbls wks fb .60 : .65
Salicylate, 25 fb cansfb	:	.75	Tartrate	Scopolamine, see hyoscine,
Sulfate, 200 h bags, NY.K.O unit	:	1.00	Valerate	
USP, VIII, 100 h kegs h	.18 :	.20	Small Sizes: 10z vials or cans,	
Sulfocyanide, CP 25 lb jars lb	:	.75	50oz. lots, 5c oz extra: 5oz cans.	SILVER, metal, American0z : .99%
Tartrate, neutral, 25 lb cans lb	:	.60	500z lots 3e oz extra: 250z cans	Foreign
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls.			500z lots, 2c oz extra; single loz	Colloidal, 16oz bot
freight allowed D	:	.35	vials or cans. 5e extra. All minor	Nitrate, USP, 2000z bot0z .471/2: .48
			quinine salts sold and quoted basis	Nucleinate 16oz bot
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 m bbls. m	.04 :	.06	100oz lots in 100oz cans. Sulfate	Proteinate, 160z bot0z .42 ; .45
Powdered, 350 h bbls h	.02 1/2:	.03 1/2	and bisulfate sold basis 100oz	Soap, Castile, 40 lb bxs lb .20 : .25
Pyridine, 50gal drumsgal	1.50 ;	1.75	lots in 100oz cans. Smaller orders	Powd. USP. 250 lb bbls lb .29 : .30
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury			or containers extra as above	Green, USP, 150 lb kegslb .08 ; .08 1/2
Quinidine Alk, 100oz tinsoz	.70 :	.75	schedule.	Prices on soda alkalies are based on actual
Sulfate, 100oz tinsoz	.50 :	:52	R. SALT. 250 lb bbls wks lb .50 : .52	percentages and not N. Y. & L. test.
QUININE SULFATE, USP,			Red Lead, see lead oxide	
American, 100os tinsoz	:	.50	Red Precipitate, see mercury.	SODA ASH, 58% light bgs resale
log time, 100oz lotsoz	:	.57	Resorcin, see resorcinol.	NY flat
Dutch, 100oz tinsoz	:	.50	Resorcinol tech. 100 lb kegs lb 1.30 : 1.35	Contract, Basis 48% bags c/1
Java, 1000s tins02	:	.50	USP. 25 lb cans	wks
Japanese, 100oz tinsoz	:	.50		Prompt and spot, Basis 48% bags
QUININE ALK., USP. 100oz tins oz	:	.67	Rochelle Salt, USP, 225 h bbls. h : .21	c/i wks100 fb 1.25 : 1.30
Acetate	:	.88	Imp. USP, 300 tb bbls 1b17 : .18	Soda Ash, 58% dense, bags resale
Arsenate	:	.88	Rosewater, triple, 5gal demisgal 1.50 : 1.60	NY flat
Benzoate	:	.88	SACCHARIN, USP, 1 m cans, 25 m	Contract, Basis 48% bags c/1
Bisulfate, USP	:	.50	D 1.90 : 2.00	wks
Citrate	:	.62	Soluble, USP, 1 m cans, 25 m . m 1.90 : 2.00	Pmpt. and spot, Basis 48% bags
Dihydchlide. USP		.66	Second Hands, 1 D cans, 25 D . D 1.80 : 1.90	c/1 wks100 m 1.30 ; 1.35
		.00	1 100 1 1.00 1 1	



Aconitine and Salts
Amidopyrine
Antipyrine
Apomorphine Hydrochloride
Arecoline Hydrobromide
Atropine and Salts
Berberine and Salts
Berberine and Salts
Caffeine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
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Colchicine Salicylate
Crossote, U. S. P.
Crossote Carbonate
Cumarin
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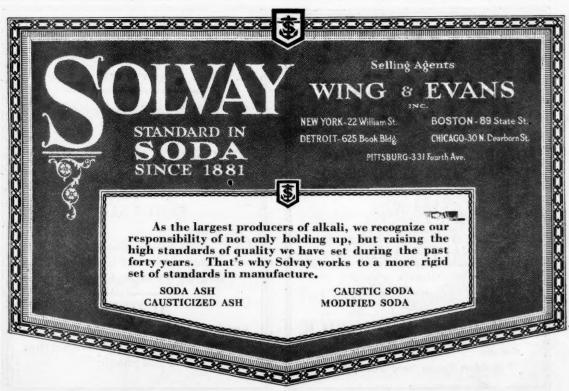
Guaiacol Carbonate
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Hyoscyamine and Salts
Morphine and Salts
Phenolphthalein
Pilocarpine and Salts
Potassium Guaiacol
Sulphonate "Alta" Brand
Salicin
Saponin Purified
Scarlet Red Medicinal
Genuine "Biebrich"
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Cacodylate
Sparteine Sulphate
Strophanthin
Strychnine and Salts

Theobromine and Salts Veratrine and Salts

Yohimbin Hydrochloride

THE HOFFMANN-LAROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS WEEK

							,	
SODA, CAUSTIC, 73% solid, resale,			Sodium—(continued)			Sodium-(continued)		
NY flat	3.60 :	3.65	Chloride, tech 200 b bags.ton	12.00 :	15.00	Phosphate, di-sodium, tech 550 lb		
Contract basis 60% c/1 wks			C. P. 300 lb bbls	.05 :	.06	bbls	.031/4:	
100 m	:	2.50	Citrate, USP, IX, 100 lb kegs, lb	:	.73	USP, gran. 275 bblslb	.07 :	.071/
		2.00	USP, VIII, 100 lb kegs lb	:		USP, recrys 275 bbls ID	.13 :	.14
Pmpt and spot, Basis 60%	0 5517 .	0.00			.00	Mono-sodium 100 lb kegslb	.25 :	.27
c/1 wks100 fb	2.571/2:	2.60	Cyanide, 96-98%, 100 lb cases		0.5	Tri-sodium tech 550 lb bbls lb	.05 :	.05 1
Contract 60% low grade c/1			NY	.24 :	.25	Picramate, 100 lb keps lb	.55 :	.57
wks flat	:	2.65	Ton lots, NY	***	.23	Para-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 lb		
Ground & flake, 76% pmpt and			73-76%, 100 lb cases, NY lb	.22 :	.23	bblslb	.08 :	.09
spot, wks c/1 drs100 lb	:	3.721/2	Imp. 128%, 200 b cases b	:	.22	PRUSSIATE, yellow, 450 lb cks lb	.21 :	.23
Contract, 76% drums, c/1 wks		0.12/2	120%, cases	.19 :	.20	Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs lb	:	.14
flat	:	3.65	Fluoride, 350 lb bbls, NY lb	.091/4:	.10	Salicylate, 100 lb kegs	.34 :	.36
			Glycerophos, USP, crys 25 lb			Second Hands, USP, kegs 1b	.28 :	.30
USP, stick, 5 lb canslb	.16 :	.18	cans	1.70 :	1.75	Silicate, 60° drs wks100 lb	3.00 :	3.50
Pure, stick, by alcohol Ib	.28 :	.30 .	Solution, USP, 50 lb cbys lb	1.15 :	1.20	40°, 150 m ebys wks700 m	1.50 :	1.75
SODIUM ACETATE, crys 450 m bbls			Hydrosulfite, 500 lb casks, NY. lb	.30 :	.32	600 th drs wks 100 lb	.95 :	1.20
wksIb	:	.051/2	Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic			Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls NY. lb	.08 :	.081/
Ton lots, bbls wks lb	:	.05	Hypophosphite, USP, 25 lb cans			Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt.		
		100	hypophosphite, USI, 2510 cans		75	Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 m drs		
Aluminum Sulfate, see alum soda.				• • • •	.75	wics	.04 :	.04 1/4
Benzoate, USP, 250 lb bblslb	.50 :	.60	HYPOSULFITE, crys., 375 m bbls			Drs. c/1 wks	:	.03 1/
Bicarbonate, 450 m bbls . 100 m	:	2.10	wks100 lb	3.20 :	3.25	lmp, 100 lb drs NY lb	.03%:	.04
Bbbls c/1100 lb	:	1.80	Bbls c/1 wks100 b	:	3.10	60% broken, 650 lb drs wks lb	.05 :	.051/4
112 lb kegs100 lb	:	2.25	100 lb kegs wks100 lb	3.35 :	3.50	Imp. 500 fb drs NY fb	.04 1/4:	.0434
Bichromate, 600 lb casks wks lb	.07 :	.071/	Granulated, bbls wks100 lb	3.80 :	3.85	. 30% crys, 400 lb bbls wks, lb	.021/2:	.03
Casks, c/l wks	.06%:	.07	Bbls c/1 wks100 b	:	3.70	Sulfite, crys, 400 fb bbls wks. fb	031/2:	.03%
Bisulfite, dry powder, 500 lb	.00/6.		Kegs wks100 lb	3.95 :	4.10	Dessicated, 400 m bblsm	.0914:	.10
bbls, wks	.04 :	.04%	Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars lb	3.80 :	3.85	Sulfocarbolate, USP, 100 lb		
Solution, 32-40°, 500 b bbls			Metanilate, 150 lb bbls lb	.80 :	.82	kegslb	.25 :	.30
wks	1.35 :	2.00	Naphthionate, 300 m bbls m	.60 :	.62	Sulfocyanide, 400 m bblsm	.45 :	.47
Bromide, USP, Cryst 500 lb bbls			Nitrate, crude, 95%, 200 b bgs			Tungstate, crys 100 fb kegs fb	:	.55
		10	c/1 NY100 m	2.55 :	2.60	Dessicated, kegs	:	.65
Cases, 100 mm	:	.19	Futures, NY100 lb	2.25 :	2.35	Solvent Naptha, see Naphtha.		
	:	.20	Double Refined, 400 lb bbls			Spartein Sulfate, USP, 16oz bot oz	.60 :	.70
Imp. USP, 112 b cs b	.15 :	.16	wks	.0436:	.04%	Starch, rice, 140 lb bags lb	.06 :	.08
Cacodylate, USP, 5 lb bot,		4 00	Nitrite, 500 m bbls wks m		.09			
25 lblb	:	4.60	Bbls spot, makers	:		TRONTIUM Bromide, USP, 100 B		
Carbonate, sal soda, 350 th bbls				001/	.091/2	kegsb		.29
wks	1.75 :	1.90	Imp, 650 lb casks lb	.081/2:	.09	Carb. 600 lb bbls, wks lb	:	.07
Ton lots, wks100 lb		1.65	Ortho-Chloro-para-Toluene Sul-	0" .		100 lb kegs wkslb	:	.08
USP monohyd, 100 m keg. m	:	.15	fonate, 175 lb bbls wks. fb	.25 :	.27	Iodide, USP. 25 lb jarslb	:	3.50
Pure photographic, 100 lb			Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs. lb	.28 :	.30	Nitrate, 600 lb bbls. wks lb	.11 :	.11%
keg	:	.20	Perborate, 275 lb bhls lb	10	.25	Imp, bbls NY	.09%:	.10
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs, wkslb		.06%	Imp, 225 lb drslb	.19 :	.20	100 lb kegs wkslb	.11%:	.12
Imported, 112 lb kegs lb	.05%:	.06	Peroxide, 200 lb caseslb	.25 :	.27	Salicylate, USP, 100 lb kegs lb	:	.60



STRYCHNINE Alkaloid, USP, crys				Sulfuryl Chloride, 600 m drs m		: .70	WHITE LEAD, see lead, white,			
100os tinsoz		:	1.05	TALC, Italian, 220 b bags NY ton	30.00	: 40.00	White Precipitate, see mercury.			
Alk, powd, USPoz			.95	French, 220 h bgs NYton		: 30.00	Whiting, 200 b bags, c/1 wks.ton		: 18	3.00
Acetate		:	.95	Dom, crude, 100 to bags NY ton		: 18.00	Bags, 1/c1 wkston		: 23	
Glycerophosphate, USPos			.95	Refined, 100 h bags NYton	20.00	: 30.00	French, bags, NYton		: 14	
Hydrobromide		:	.95	Tartar Emetic, tech, 300 lb bbls. lb	.29	: .29 1/2	English, bags, NYton		: 23	
Hydrochloride		:	.95	USP, 300 lb bbls	.36	.37	Witch Hazel Extract, 50gal bbls gal		: 1	
Hypophosphite	***	:	1.05	Terpin Hydrate, USP, 100 lb kegs lb	.63	: .65	XYLENE, 2° dist range, nitration			
Nitrate, USP		:	.95	Terpineol, CP 1000 B drums B	.50	: .60				48
Phosphate02		:	.95	Cans, 50 lb	.55	: .60	tks wksgal			.45
Sulfate, USP, crys powdos	***	:	.76	Imported, cans, 25 tb lb	.70	.75	110gal drs wksgal		:	.50
Saccharinate02		:	2.05	Terpenyl Acetate, 25 lb cans lb	1.65	1.75	5° dist range, 8000gal tanks			40
Strychnine preparations que		ASES		Terra Alba, 300 lb bbls	.02	.02 1/2	wksgal			.40
100oz lots in 100oz tins. S	mall Si	lnes;		Theobromine Alk, 5th cansth	5.50	6.00	110gal drs wksgal	***		.45
360z vials, 50c extra; 360z	vials,	25e		Thiocarbanilid, 170 m bbls m	.35	: .37	Xylidine, 900 lb drs	.42		.43
extra; single ounce vials, 7	c extra			Thymol, USP, 10 lb cans lb	4.25	4.50	YARA YARA, 11b tins, Ib	2.00	: 2	2.50
Sugar Milk, USP, 200 lb bbls lb		:	.19	Iodide, 5 m boxes	7.75	8.00	Yohimbin Hydchlide, loz vlsoz	9.00	: 8	25
Second Hands, USP, bbls To	.20	:	.21	TIN, Metal Straits, NY 100 lb	32.50	: 32.75	ZINC, METAL, high grade, slabs			
Sulfonal, see Sulfonmethane,				American standard, NY100 lb		32.25	c/l NY			7.00
Sulfonmethane, USP, 516 bxs 10			4.50	99% American, NY100 b	:		Common, Slabs, c/l NY100 lb			3.65
Sulfonethylmethane USP, brs. 5 m m			5.50	C.P. mossy, 25 lb bxs NY. lb		.91	Mossy, 25 lb bxs NY lb		:	.28
SULFUR, crude, bulk, c/1 NY.ton			8.00	Bichloride, 50% soln 100 b			Ammonium Chloride, soln, 400 fb			
Brimstone, 250 m bgs, c/1 100 m	***		1.75	bbls wks	.1014:		bbls			
Less c/1 bags NY100 m	1.85			Crystals, 500 m bbls wks m	*** 3		Carb. tech, 150 lb kegs NY lb	.14		.16
Roll, 500-m bbls c/1 NY.100 m			2.10 2.15	100 lb kegs wkslb		.291/2	USP, 100 lb kegs	***		.37
Less c/1 bags NY100 m	2.35			Oxide, 400 lb bbls wks lb	***	.38	Chloride, fused, 600 lb drs wks lb	.05 1/2		.06
Flour, Heavy, 290 m bbls, 100 m	2.50		2.60	100 lb kegs wks		.39	Drs. c/1 wks			.05 14
Light, 100 %, 260 h bbls, 100 h	2.60		3.05 3.15	Tetrachloride, 1000 lb drs wks lb	.211/2	22	Imp, drs NY			.0514
Rubbermakers 100%, 245 h	2.00		0.10	Tolidine, 350 m bbls	1.15	1.20	Granulated, 500 lb bbls wks. lb	.06		.06 1/2
bbis NY100 To	2.50		9 1 #	Sulfate, 350 m bbls	:	1.00	Imported, drs NY 1b	.05		.05 1/2
Commercial, 99%, 150 m bgs	2.50	ě	3.19	Toluene, 8000gal tank cars, wks gal	:	.30	USP. 25 m jars m			.35
NY100 To	1.35		1 45	110gal drs wksgal	:	.35	Cyanide, 100 lb drs lb	.42		.43
For Dusting, 99%, 100 b	1.00	•	1.60	Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs wks lb	.30 :	.32	Dust, 100 h tins NY			.08 1
bgs NY100 m	2.00		0.50	Tribromphenol, 100 lb cases lb	:	.85	500 lb bbls, 1c/1 wks lb			.07 1/2
Flowers, 100%, 240 h bhis	2.00		2.50	Trional, see Sulfonethylmethane.			Bbls c/1 delivered Tb			.07%
NY	3.00			Triphenyl Phosphate, 450 b bbls. Ib	:	.45	Iodide, 5 lb botts			.50
Precipitated, 125 m bbls NY. m			3.55	Tripoli, 500 m bbls100 m	:	3.00	Nitrate, 25 to jars lb			.42
Lac, 125 m bbls NY	.18	:	.19	Tungsten Ore, bulk, Wolframite,			Oxide, Amer. 300 fb bbls, wks fb	.071/4		.08
	-10		.11	NY	3.00 :	3.25	Bbls c/l wks	* * * *		.07
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs				Bulk, Scheelite, NY WO, unit	:		French, 300 lb bbls wks lb	.091/		.111/4
wks			.051/2	URFA, pharm 112 h cases	:		Bbl c/l wks	.08%		.11
150 lb cbys wkslb		:	.06	VANILLIN, USP, 4000s cans, oz	1	.45	USP, 100 lb bbls	.15		.17
Yellow, 700 lb chys wks lb	***	:	.05	Cans, 160gs	1	.47	Stearate, USP, 60 lb bbls lb	.20		.25
150 m cbys wks		:	.051/2	Second Hands, cans	.43 :	.45	Sulfate, 400 lb bbls wks lb	.03		.03 14
Sulfur Dioxide, 100 m cyl m	.08	:	.081/	Veratrine Sulfate, 10z vialsez	:	2.50	Bbbls c/1 wks	***		.02%
Sulfuric Ether, see Ether.				Hydrochloride, 10z vials0z	:	2.50	USP, 100 lb kegs lb	.08	:	.10

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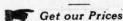
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Oils and Fertilizers

Oils			LINSEED, raw e/l bblsgal Ten bbls., rawgal	:	.88	Sperm, 38° c. t. blchd. bbls. NY.gal. 45° cold test, blchd. bbls. NYgal.	V	: 1.35 : 1.31
			Boiled, 5 bbl. lotsgal	:	.92	STEARIC ACID, s. p. 200 h bags. h		: .09
			Double boiled 5 bbl, lotsgal	:	.93	Double pressed, bgs		: .0914
Castor, No. 1 400 lb bblslb	:	.13	Raw, 8000 gal. tanksgal	.82 :	.84	Triple pressed, bgs		
80 lb cases	:	.14	Imported, bbls. NYgal	.83 :	.85			: .10%
No. 3, bbls	.12 :	.121/2	Imp. shipment, duty paid bbls.gal	.82 :	.83	Stearine, oleo. bbls		
China Wood, 375 m bbls m	.121/2:	.13	Menhaden, crude bbls. wksgal.	.45 :	.48	Lard, bbls	.14%	: .14%
Coast, 8000 gal, tks Ib	.12 :	.121/2	Crude, tanks wksgal	.42 :	.45	Tallow, edible 50 h tierces h		: .081/
Orient to N. Y. bbls	.121/4:	.12%	Light strained, bbls, NY,gal		.60	City extra, bbls		
Coconut Ceylon, 375 fb bbls. NY. fb	.081/4:	.08%	Yellow bleached, bbls. NYgal		.62	Tallow Oil, acidless tks. NY Ib		2.37
8000 gal. tanks NY Ib	.073/2:	.07%	Extra bleached, winter NYgal		.65	Bbls. c/l NY		
Cochin, 375 lb bbls, NY lb	.0934:	.091/6	Blown, bbls. NYgal		.70			
	.081/2:	.08%	Neatsfoot, 20° c.t. bbls. NY To	.18	.20	Teaseed, crude bbls. NY	.12	: .12%
Tanks, NY		.0734	30° cold test, bbls. NY Th	:	.14%	Walnut, crude bbls, NY ID	.10	: .10%
Manila, tanks Coast	.07 :		Pure, bbls. NY		.14%	Whale, nat, winter bbls. NY gal		: .70
Edible, bbls. NY	.10 :	.10%	Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls. NY To	• • • • •	.1234	Blehd. winter bbls, NYgal		75
Cod, Newfoundland 50 gal. bbls.gal	.56 :	.58	No. 2, bbls. NY	:	.1114	Crude, No. 1, tanks Coast ID	***	
Tanks, NYgal	.53 :	.55	No. 3, bbls. NY	:	.101/4			: .05
Copra, bags c 1 f NY	.04%:	.04%		:		Crude, No. 2, tanks Coast Ib	.0414	: .04%
Corn, ref. 375 m bbls. NY m	:	.121/2	OLIVE, denatured bbls. NY gal	1.12 :	1.15			
Crude, tanks mills	:	.08%	Edible, bbls. NYgal	1.80	2.10			1 1
Bbls. mills	.09%:	.10	Foots, bbls. NY	.08 :	.081/2	Fastilians Mad		-
Bbls. NY	.101/2:	.10%	Shipment, duty paid ID	.081/4:	.081/2	Fertilizer Mate	sriai	5
COTTONSEED, crude tks. mills To	;	.081/4	Palm Lagos, 1500 b casks b	.07 :	.07%		211111	
P. S. Y. 100 bbl. lots NY 1b	.10 :	.101/2	Niger, casks Ib	.051/4:	.06	70		- 1 - CUIT
White, 100 bbl. lots NY Ib	:	.12	Bonny old Calabar, casks ID	.06%:	.07	Ammon, Sulf. bulk wks 100 lb	2.85	: 3.00
Winter yellow, 100 bbls. NY ID	:	.1214	Palm Kernel, 1500 lb casks NY lb	.08%:	.09	Double bgs. f.a.s. NY100 lb	3.50	: 3.60
Degras, Amer. 50 gal, bbls. NY. Ib	.04 :	.04%	Peanut, refined bbls. NY ID	.121/4:	.13	Blood, dried f.o.b. NYunit		
English, bbls. NY	.03%:	.04	Crude, mills buyers' tks 1b	.081/4:	.08%			: 4.10
Neutral, bbls. NY	.07 :	.0834	Crude, bbls. NY	:	.12	Bone, 3 & 50 ground rawton	28.00	: 30.00
Grease, choice white bbls, NY., Ib	.07%:	.08	Crude, Coast, sellers tks Ib	.0814:		Raw, Chicagoton		: 25.00
Yellow	.05%:	.06	Perilla, bbls. NY	.1316:	.14	Cyanamide wksunit		: 2.75
Brown	.05 :	.0536	Shipment, c.i.f. NY bbls To	.1316:	.13	Fish Scrap, dried wksunit		
House	.05%:	.05%	Poppyseed, bbls. NYgal	:				£ .10
Bone naphtha	.04%:	.05	Rapeseed, refined bbls, NYgal	.82 :	.83	NITRATE SODA100 ID	2,55	: 2.60
Herring, 50 gal. bbls. NYgal	.42 :	.43	Blown, bbls. NYgal	.92	.95	Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines,		
Horse, 375 lb bbls, NY	:	.0614	Red Oil, distilled bbls	:	.0834	Florida pebble, 68-78%ton	3.00	: 5.50
Lard, city steam bbis	.101/2:	.11	Saponified, bbls	:	.0814	·Tennessee, 70-75%ton		: 5.50
Compound, bbls ID	.11 :	.1114	Salmon, 8000 gal. tks. Coast. gal		.37		2.3	
LARD OIL, prime tech, bbls ID	.10%:	.111/	Sesame, domestic edible bblsgal	1.10	1.15	Phosphate Acid, 16% wkston	8.00	: 8.50
Edible prime, bbls		.14%	Sod Oil, bbls. NYgal		.44	Potassium Muriate, 80% unit	.621/2	: .65
off prime, bbls	.101/4:	.11	SOYA BEAN, crude the Coast. To	.10	.10%	Sulfateunit	***	:. 1.00
No. 1. bbls		.09%	Crude, bulk c.i.f. NY in bond, ID	.07	.07%	Steamed Bone Meal, NYton	28 00	: 30.00
Extra. No. 1 bbls	***	.1014	Crude, bbls. NY		.1234	Tankage, ground NYunit		
No. 2. bbls		.09	Refined, bbls. NY	.13	.1314			& .10
110. 2, 0018	:	.00	, nemicu, buis. Mi	.10 :	.10 72	High grade, f.o.b. Chicago unit	4.00 4	k .10

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PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	Nutgalls, see Crude Drugs.		Solid, 50 to boxes	.15	.21
(Carleads ex-yard N. Y.)	Groundton			.28 :	.30
Spirits Turpentine, bblsgal 1.16 : 1.17 Wood Turpentine, stm distd. bbls gal : 1.10	Quercitron bark, roughton	: 25.0		.06%:	.06%
Destructive distilled, bblsgal : .95	Groundton		0 Myrabolans, 25% liquid bbls fb	.05 :	.05%
Pitch, prime	Sumac, Sicily, 160 h bagston			.0614:	.06%
assem, posses sections	Virginia, 150 m bagston	: 35.0		.04%:	.04%
Rosins. (Sold in 600 lb bbls., gross for net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb)	Valonia Cups, 28-33% tanton			.05 :	.08
	Beard, 40% tan, 150 m bgs.ton Wattle bark, 150 m bagston			.14 :	.15
B 280 m : 5.90 D : 6.20	Water Dark, 100 m bags	00.00 . 10.00	Persian Berries	.27 :	.30
E			QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid ths ID	.031/4:	.03%
F 280 D : 6.30	Extracts		450 lb bbls lb	.04 :	.041/
G : 6.80	Extracts		35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls lb	.04 1/2:	.05
Н 280 В : 6.30			Solid 65% 100 lb baleslb	.04 1/2 :	.04%
I	Range of prices includes quality		Quercitron, 51° 450 m bblsm	.06 :	.07
K	range for large quantity.		Powdered, 100 lb boxes lb	.09 :	.13
N 280 lb : 6.75	Annatto, fine	.26 : .21		.01 :	.0114
WG 280 lb : 7.35	Archil, double 600 m bbls m	.16 ; .18		.02 ;	.02 14
WW : 8.00	Triple, 600 m bbls	.17 : .18		.07 :	.09
Rosin Oil, first run 50 gal, bbls.gal : .39	Conc., 600 m bbls	.18 : .20			1001134
Second run, bblsgal : .42	Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks. wks.ton		Albumen, technical, egg 200 lb cs. lb	:	.65
Tar. kiln-burntbbl : 10.00	Powd., 60% 100 b bls. wks. b	.051/4: .05		.45 :	3.39
Retort	Cudbear, English	.21 : .23			3.67
	Cutch, Rangoon, 100 lb bales lb	.13 : .16		:	3.09
	Liquid, 450 m bbls	.10 : .11		:	3.37
Woods	Tablets, 120 m boxesm	.13 : .14	Potato 140 m bags c/1100 m	:	.03
	Flavine	.90 : .93		.09%:	.0914
	Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes lb	.14 : .18		.60 :	.62
Barwood, chips	Crystals, 100 lb boxes lb	.22 : .24		.031/2:	.03%
Camwood, chips D .09 : .13	Liquid, 51°, 600 m bblsm	.10 : .14		.35 :	.45
Commond ample stresses	Gal extract	.16 : .18		***	2.47
Divi Divi, pods 100-200 lb bags.ton 32.00 : 34.00 Fustic, stickston 35.00 : 37.00	Common. 200 D cases	.05%: .05		2.37	2.65
Chips	Singapore cubes, 150 lb bags lb	.07 : .07		.0514:	.0536
Hemlock, bark	HEMATINE, Paste, 500 m bbls m	.11%: .13		.06%:	.0734
Hypernic, chins b .061/2: .07	Crystals, 400 m bbls	.16 : .20	Tapioca Flour, high grade bags. Ib	.05 :	.05%
LOGWOOD, stickston : 30.00	Hemlock, 25% 600 m bbls. wks. m	.04 : .04		.03%:	.04
Chins 150 h bags h .021/2: .03	Hypernic, 51°, 600 m bbis m	.15 : .20		.03 :	.03 16
Mangrove bark, Africanton : 35.00	Indigo, Madras bbls	.85 : .90		.09 :	.11
Bark, South Americanton 25.00 : 30.00	Manila, bbls Ib	: 1.30	Yolk Oil, bbis	:	.35

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P. O. Box 473

Crude Dru	gs	Bamboo Brier Root, bags Ib Barberry Bark, tree bales Ib Bayberry Bark, bales Ib	.08 : .21 : .10 :	.08 .22	Cantharides, Russian, cases Ib Powdered, boxes Ib Caraway Seed, African bass Ib	3.60 : 4.00 :	3.75 4.25
1/200		Wax, bbls	.19%:	.21	Dutch, 100 h bagsh	.19	.20
ACONITE Leaves, bales	: .25	Belladonna Leaves, bales D	.10 :	.13	Cardamom, bleached cases Ib	.55 :	1.10
Aconite Root, USP bags ID	.22 : .25	Root, bags	.11 :	.13	Decorticated, cases	.50%:	.511/4
Agar Agar, 1, 200 h bales h	1.20 : 1.25				Green, grinding, bags	.35 ;	.37
No. 2, bales	1.00 : 1.05	Bees Wax, white bbls	.40 :	.42	Carnauba Wax, Flor, bass ID	.45 :	.48
No. 3, bales	.90 : 1.00	Yellow, refined bbls	.28 :	.32	No. 1 N Country bags Ib	.40 :	.43
Agaric, white, cases	1.35 : 1.50	Crude, bags	.25 :	.30	No. 2 N Country bags D	.23 :	.25
Almonds, bitter bags bxs ID	.25 : .80	Benzoin Gum, Siam, boxes Ib	1.40 :	1.60	No. 3 Fatty Gray, bags ID	.17 :	.18
Sweet, bags	.80 : .35	Sumatra, 80 lb boxes lb	:	.75	No. 3 Chalky, bags Ib	.16 :	.17
Meal, tins, boxes	.28 : .30	Berberis Aquifolium Root, bags ID	.17 :	.18	Cascara Amarga, 150 lb bales lb	.32 :	.33
Aletris Root, bags	.30 : .32	Beth Root, bags	.17 :	.18	Cascara Sagrada, bales ID	.11	.13
Alkanet Root, bags	.10 : .12	Boneset Herb, bales	.09 :	.10	Cascarilla Bark, quills bales Ib		.35
		Borage Flowers, bales	:	.25		.30 :	
Aloes, Barbadoes, 120 lb bblslb	: .60	Blackhaw Bark, root, bales ID	.22 :	.23	Cassia Buds, 66 lb cases	.20 :	.25
Cape, 400 m cases	.07%: .08	Tree, bales	.15 :	.16	China, select, mats cases Ib	.11 :	.111%
Curacao, 100 lb cases lb	.06 : .061/4	Blood Root, bags	.14 :	.15		.05 :	.07
Socotrine, whole 100 m csm	.38 : .40	Blueflag Root, bags	.24 :	.26	Saigon, assort, bales	.24 :	.26
Althea Root, cut cases	.13 : .14	Bryonia Root, bags	.10 :	.12	Castor Beans, bags	.081/2:	.09
Whole bags	.08 : .10				Castoreum, 1 lb bot	.03 :	.03%
Ambergris, black boxesoz	: 8.00	BUCHU LEAVES, short, 250 m				:	4.00
Grey, boxesoz	: 28.00	bales	1.05 :	1.10	Catechu Gum, bags	*** 1	.10
Ammoniac, tears bags	1.50 : 1.60	Less bales	1.10 :	1.15	Catnip Herb, bales	.10 :	.15
Angelica Root, dom bags ID	.15 : .16	Long, bales	.,. :	***	Celery Seed, 220 lb bags lb	.20 :	.201/2
Angostura Bark, bags	.14 : .15	Buckthorn Bark, bales	.07%:	.08	Ceresin Wax, white bags	.09 :	.10
Anise, Levant bags	.14 : .14%	Burdeck Root, bags	.10 :	.12	Yellow, 200 lb bags	.07%:	.08%
Star, cases	131/4: .14	Burgundy Pitch, dom. 110 b stands			CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, Roman		
Spanish, bags	.1816: .19	Gross for net	:	.05	bales	.75 :	.80
Annato Seed, bags	.03 : .031/4	Calabar Beans, bags	.17 :	.18	Hung. cases bales	.30 :	.32
ARABIC GUM, 200 m cases m	.25 : .27	Calamus Root, bleached cases Ib	.42 :	.45	Charcoal Willow, powd. bbls ib	.06 :	.07
Seconds, 250 m bags	.20 ; .22	Unbleached, bags	.10 :	.11	Wood, powd bbls	.04 :	.0436
Sorts, amber, 200 lb bags, bls. lb	.16 : .17	Calendula Petals, imp. balesD		.50	Chestnut Bark, bags	.07 :	.08
Powd., USP 300 m bbls m	.20 : .22	Calisaya Bark, bales	***	.18	Herb, bales	.06 :	.0636
Areca Nuts, 150 D bags TD	.08 : .081/4		.14 :	.19	Chicle Gum, bags	.60 :	.75
Powd., 200 m bbls	: .12	Camphor, see Chemicals	0.00		Chiretta, bales		.20
Arnica Flowers, bales	.0814: .09	Canary Seed, Morocco bags Ib	.05%:	.06	Cinchona Bark, red quills bales, Ib	.45 :	.55
Root, bags	.25 : .26	South American, bags	.03%:	.04 %	Broken, bales	.13 :	.16
Arrowroot, Amer. powd. bbls Ib	.06 : .07	Candelila Wax, bags	***	.35			
St. Vincent, powd, bbls ID	.08 : .10	Canella Alba Bark, bales Ib	.45 :	.48	Cinnamon, Ceylon, bales B	.17 :	.20
Assfetida, USP, 250 D casesD	.40 : .42	Cannabis, true imp. bags Ib	***	***	Civet, Abyssin hornsos	2.75 :	2.85
Powd., 50 lb bxs	.60 : .62	American (no assay) bales Ib	*** :	.20	Clover Tops, bags	*** :	.10
		USP, bales	1 00 1	.30	Cloves, Zanzibar, 135 m bales m	.30 :	.31
BALM GILEAD BUDS, bags ID	.45 : .50	Cantharides, Chinese cases ID	1.00 :	1.10	Amboynas, bales	:	***
Balmony Herb, bales	.14 : .15	Powd., boxes	1.25 :	1,30	Penang, bales	:	***

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Cochineal, USP boxes	.40 : .50	Dogwood Bark, Jamaica bags D	.10 : .11	Grindelia Robusta Herb, bales ID	.09 :	.0934
Cora Leaves, Huanuco bags, D	and the second	Flowers, bales	: .15	Guaiac Gum, 200 m cases m	.70 :	.75
Truxillo, bags	50	Doggrass Root, USP cut bags Ib	.09 : .10	Guarana, tins, cases	.75 :	.85
Cohosh Root, Black bags Ib	.08 : .081/	Dragons Blood, mass cases Ib	.60 : .62	Gum, see Arabic Gum, etc.		
Blue, bags	.09 : .091/	needs, Dozes	.75 : .80	HELLEBORE ROOT,		
	.12 : .13	ECHINACEA ROOT, bags ID	.32 : .38	Black, pwd. bbls	:	.20
Colchicum Root, bags	.12 : .13	Elecampane Root, bags	.09 : .10	White, bags	:	.12
Seed, bags		Elder Flowers, bales	.22 : .23	Powdered, 250 lb bblslb	.16 :	.17
Colombo Roet, whole bags Ib		Elemi Gum, 89 lb cases lb	.10 : .12	Helonias Root, (unicorn false)		
Colocynth, apples cases bbls Ib	.20 : .22	Elm, select 5 lb bundles cases lb	.28 : .30	bags		.55
Pulp, USP bales	.20 : .25	Grinding, bags	.12 : .121/2	Hemp Seed, Manchurian bags Ib	.03%:	.04 34
Coltsfeot Leaves, hags	.07 : .07%		.13 : .13 1/2	Chilian, bags	:	***
Comfrey Root, bags	.20 : .21	ERGOT, Russian Ib	*** : ***	Henbane Leaves, bales lb	.60 :	.63
Condurango Bark, hales Ib	.07 : .08	Spanish, 150-200 h bags h	1.00 : 1.05	Henns Leaves, bales	.17 :	.18
Conlum Seeds, bags	.15 : .16	Eucalyptus Leaves, bales B	.05 : .051/2	Honey, Calif. 120 b cases b	:	.11
Copailes Balsam Para 80 lb cases lb	.25 : .26 -	Euphorbia Pilulifera Herb, bags. Ib	.14 : .15	Hops, N. Y. prime bales	.23 :	.25
S. Amer. 80 m cases	.29 : .30	Euphorbium Gum, cases B Powdered, boxes B	: .85	Pacific Coast prime bales Ib Horehound Herb, bales Ib	.0734:	.25
Corn Silk, bales	.05 : .05%		: .55	Horsetail Rush, bags	.14 :	.15
Coriander Seed, Bombay bags Ib	*** : ***	Fennel Seed, French bags In	.11%: .12			.20
Morocce, bags	.06%: .07	German, bags	.16 : .17	INDIA GUM, see Karaya		40
Bleached, bags	.09 : .09%	Ground, 180 lb bbls	.07 : .0736	Insect Flowers, open whole bales. Ib Closed whole, bales Ib		.42
Cotton Root Bark, bales Ib	.13 : .14	Foenugreek Seed, 200 lb bags lb	.041/4: .05	Powdered, pure 200 lb bbls lb	.52 :	.53
Cramp Bark, so-called bales Ib	.08 : .09	Fir Balsam, Canada cansgal		Flowers and stems, 50 p. c.	.02 .	.00
True, bags	.40 : .42	Oregon, bbls. cansgal		200 m bbls m	.33 :	.35
Cranesbill Root, bags	.13 : .13%	Fish Berries, 100-125 b bags b	.04 : .0414	Ipecac Root Cartagena bags 10	1.60 :	1.65
CUBER BERRIES, 130 D bags To	.90 : 1.00	Fringe Tree Bark, bags ID	.20 : .21	Powdered, 200 lb bbls, boxes, lb	1.80 :	1.90
XX, bags	.95 : 1.05	GALANGAL ROOT, bags 10	.07 . : .08	Rio Whole, bags	1.60 :	1.65
Powdered, boxes	.95 : 1.00	Galbanum Gum, cans Ib	1.05 : 1.10	Powdered, 200 m bbls, boxes, m		1.90
Cumin Seed, Levant bags Ib	.20 : .21	Gambier Gum, bags	.06%: .07	Isinglass, American, 130 h cs h	.65 :	.70
Morocco, bags		Gamboge Gum, 160 lb cases lb	1.18 : 1.20	Russian, (Beluga) brs ctns Ib	: 1	10.00
Culvers Root, bags	.15 : .16	Gelsemium Root, bags	.11 : .12	JABORANDI LEAVES, bales ID	.30 :	.31
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, straps Ib	: .20	Gentian Root, bags	.081/2: .101/4	Jalan Root, whole 150 h bags To	.18 :	.20
Jewelers, large, straps D	.45 : .50	Ginger, African, bags Ib	.0914: .0914	Powdered, USP 250 m bblsm	.23 :	.25
Small, straps	.35 : .40	Jamaica, grinding, bags bbls Ib	.34 : .40	Japan Wax. 224 lb cases lb	.16 :	.16%
French, straps	: .20	Japan, bags	.09 : .091/4	Job's Tears, white bags	.07%:	.08
Powdered, boxes	: .14	Cochin, ABC & lemon, bags Ib	.11 : .11%	Juniper Berries, 125 h bags h	.031/4:	.03%
Damar Gum, bales	.30 : .32	Ginseng Root, cultivated, bags Ib	2.00 : 8.00	KAMALA, boxes	:	3.25
Damiana Leaves, bales	.09 : .10	Northwestern Wild, bags ID	9.00 : 10.00	Karaya Gum, powdered bbls B	.15 :	.20
Dandelion Root, imp. bags Ib	.07 : .08	Southern Wild, bags	8.00 : 9.00	Kava Kava Root, bags Ib	:	.17
Deer Tongue Leaves, bales Ib	.07%: .08	Golden Seal Root, bags D	: 3.50	Kino Gum, black cases Ib	:	.50
Digitalis Leaves, bales	.07 : .08	Powdered, boxes	3.60 : 3.75	Kola Nuta, 150 lb bags lb	.04 :	.05
Dill Seed, bags	.06 : .06%		.12 : .13	Kousso Flowers, bags	:	2.50

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			STATES THE PERSON	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		-
LADY SLIPPER ROOT, bags To	.60 : .65	Musk, pods Cabardine tinsoz.		Patchouli Leaves, bales D	.25 :	.28
Larkspur Seed, bags	.22 : .23	Tonquin02		Pepper, black Sing, bags	.09%:	.10
Laurel Leaves, bales	.0414: .06	Grain Cab		White, bags	.1314:	.33
Lavender Flowers, bales ID	1	Synthetic, see Chemicals.	35.00 : 38.00	Cherries, bags	.17 :	.1734
Leeches, tubsPer 100	7.00 : 8.00	The state of the s		Bombay, bags	.15 :	.15%
Lemon Peel, bags	.0814: .09	Musk Root, Russian bags ID	:	Japan, bags	.40 :	.42
Licorice Root, Russian cut D	.007500	Mustard Seed, Bari brown bags Ib	.07%: .07%	Pennyroval Herb, bales	.08 :	.14
Spanish, natural bales ID	.0614: .07	Bombay, brown	.0714: .08	Peppermint Leaves, imp. bales D	.16 :	.18
Selected, 2 & 10 m bundles, m	.21 : .25	Yellow	: .08	Peru Balsam, 120 h kegs b	1.65 :	
Powdered, bbls Ib	.08%: .09	Chinese, yellow	.03%: .04%	Pichi Leaves, bags		.12
Life Everlasting Herbs, bales B	.05 : .06	English, yellow	.0834: .09	Pimento, select bags	.041/4:	.04%
Lime Juice, clarified bbls gal	.50 : .60	Dutch, yellow	.081/4: .09	Pink Root, true bags	.70 :	.75
Linden Flowers, with leaves, bales Ib	. 00	Danish, yellow	.0814: .0814	Pitch, Burgundy, see Burgundy Pitch		
Without Leaves, bales	: .30	Myrrh Gum, select 200 b cs Ib	.50 : .55	Pleurisy Root, bags	.22 :	.23
Liverwort Leaves, bales D	: .25	Sorts, cases	.45 : .48	Plantain Leaves, bales	:	.15
Lobelia Herb, bales	.101/4: .11	NUTGALLS, Chinese bags Ib	.16 : .17	Poke Berries, bags	.07	.0734
Lobelia Seed, bags	: .70	Aleppy, bags	.13 : .14	Pomegrapate Bark, of root bags, Ib	.16 :	.17
Lovage Root, bags	.30 : .35	Nutmegs, 110s cases	.20 : .21	Of Fruit, bags	.16 :	.17
Lupulin, boxes	1.25 : 1.80	75s 80s cases	.24 1/2:25	Poppy Flowers, red bags D	.40 :	.50
Lycopodium, 88 lb cs	.75 : .85	Nux Vomica Buttons, bags lb	.07 : .08	Poppy Seed, Dutch bagy	.3134:	.21 1/4
MACE, Slauw, No. 1, cases ID	.44 : .45	Powdered, 200 lb bbls	: .101/2	German, bags	.20 :	.21
Banda, No. 1 cases Ib	.46 : .47	OAK BARK, red bags	.05 : .08	Turkish, bags	.06 :	.08
Batavia, cases	.29 : .30	White, bags	.05 : .08	Blue Indian, bags	.08 :	.0814
Malva Flowers, blue bales D	: .35	Olibanum Gum, sift 280 lb cases. lb Tears, 280 lb cases	.09%: .10%	White Indian, bags	.07 :	.07%
Black, bales D	:		.13 : .20	Prickly Ash Bark Southern, bags Ib	.14 :	.14%
Manna, large flake cases	.85 : .90	Oplum, gum USP cases	: 6.00	Northern, bags	.14 :	.14%
Small flake, cases	.52 : .55	Granular, cans		Prickly Ash Berries, bags Ib	.11 :	.12
Sorts, cases	.45 : .46	Orange Flowers, cases	1.00	Prince's Pine, bales	.14 :	.15
Mandrake Root, bags	.11 : .12	Orange Peel, bitter bags ID	.0534: .06	Pulsatilla Herb, bags	:	.40
Mastic Gum, 120 m cases Ib	.45 : .48	Sweet, bags	.05 : .05%	Pumpkin Seed, bags	.14 :	.15
Mezereon Bark, bags	.10 : .11	Orris Root Florentine bold bass ib	.07 : .08	QUASSIA CHIPS, bags	.08 :	.08 1/2
Matico Leaves, bales	: .20	Verona, bags	.06 : .08	Queen of the Meadow Herb, bags. Ib	.06 :	.06%
Marjoram Leaves, German bales Ib	.22 : .23	Powdered, 200 m bbls m	.08 : .09	Quince Seed, bags	1.20 :	1.25
French, bales	.131/4: .16	Fingers, cases	.75 : .80	RAPE SEED, South Amer. bags 1b	.06 :	.061/2
Millet Seed, dom. yellow bags To	.03 : .04	Ozokerite Wax, brown hard bags, Ib	.22 : .34	Dutch, bags	.071/4:	.08
Montan, Wax, crude bags ID	.04%: .05	Green, hard bags	.25 : .26	Japanese, small, bags	.061/4:	.40
Bleached	1	Refined, yellow bags	:	Rhatany Root, bags	.10 :	.11
Moss, Iceland bales	.07 : .08	PAPRIKA, bags	.16 : .24	RHUBARB, H. D. cases	.55 :	.60
Irish, bleached bales D	.07 : .09	Pareira Brava Root, bags Ib	.23 : .25	Powdered, 200 b bbls b	.60 :	.65
Mullein Flowers, tins	: .65	Paraley Seed, bags	.08 : .09	Rosemary Leaves, bales	.03 :	.04

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Rosemary Flowers, cases bales Ib Rose Petals, pale red bags Ib	.28 : .30 .25 : .65	Snake Root, Canada natural bags. Ib Stripped, bags Ib	: .30	Tragancanth Gum, No. 1, ribbon, 2001b cs b	1.75 :	1.80
Rue Herb, bales	.25 : .30	SOAP BARK, whole, 150-200 m	and the second	No. 2 to No. 6, cases Ib	1.00 :	
SABADILLA SEED, bags D	: .10	bales	.06 : .061	Powdered, 50 lb boxes lb Turkish, cases	1.00 :	1.50
Saffron Flowers, Amer. bales Ib	1.35 : 1.40	Cut, 125-175 b bags D	.081/4: .09		.75 :	.90
Valencia, 1 lb cans	: 27.00	Crushed, 200 lb bbls	.08 : .081/	Turmeric Root, Madras bags lb	.05%:	.061/4
Sage, Dalmatian bales Ib	.05%: .06%	Spearmint Leaves, American bales, Ib		China, bags		.06
Greek, bales	.03 : .03 %			Turpentine, Venice, true 80 lb cs. lb	.34 :	.36
Spanish, bales	.03 : .04	Spermaceti, blocks cakes cases Ib	.36 : .37	Artificial, 80 D cases	.09 :	.10
Sandalwood, chips hags D	1 .35	Spikenard Root, bags	.17 : .18	Spirits, see Naval Stores		-
Ground, bags	1 .40	Spruce Gum, boxes	1.00 : 1.50	UNICORN ROOT, false, see Helonia		
Sandarae Gum, 300 m bbls m	.25 : .28	Squaw Vine, bales	.14 : .15	True, see Aletris		
Sarsaparilla, Honduras bales B Mexican, bales B	.47 : .48	Squill Root, white bags	.04 : .04%		.051/4:	.06
Samafras Bark, ordinary bales D	.10 : .14	Stavesacre Seed, bags	: .35	VALERIAN ROOT, Belgian bags. ID	.13 :	.14
Select, bales	.18 : .20	Stillingia Root, bags	.09 : .09 1			12.00
Savory Leaves, bales	.10 : .10%	Stone Root, bags	.09 : .10	Cuts, cases	7.50 :	8.50
Saw Palmetto Berries, bags Ib	.12 : .13	Storax, liquid artif	.75 : .80	South American, cases ID	7.00 :	7.25
Seammony Resin, boxes D	1.00 : 1.10	Gen. USP	1.10 : 1.20	Tahiti, yellow label cases Ib	2.00 :	2.25
Scammony Root, bags	.04 : .05	St. Ignatius Beans, bags ib	: ,22	Green Label, cases 1b	2.00 :	2.25
Senega Root, bags	.74 : .75	St. John's Bread, bags Ib	.03 : .06	Violet Flowers, bags	:	.70
SENNA, Alex, 150 m cases D	.32 : .35	Stramonium Leaves, bales, ID	.08%: .09	WAHOO BARK, of root bags ID	.52 :	.53
Half Leaf, 350 m bales . m	.14 : .15	Stramonium Seed, bags	.13 : .14	Of Tree, bags	.25 :	.26
Powdered, 200 lb baleslb	.09 : .09%	Strophanthus Seed, Hispidus Th		White Pine Bark, rossed, bags Ib	.06 :	.07
	.12 : .13	Kombe, bags	35	White Poplar Bark, bags ID	.04 :	.05
Grinding, 350 lb bales. Ib	.10 : .12	Sunflower Seed, domestic bags Ib	.06%: .07	Wild Cherry Bark, thin green		
Pods, 350 m bales	.0614: .01	South American, bags	.051/4: .06	Rossed, bales Ib	.10 :	.12
Powdered, 200 m bbls m	.08 : .09	TAGALDER BARK, bags Th	.05 : .053		.0079:	.0736
Serpentaria Root, bags	.85 : .90	Tamarinds, bbls B	.03 : .03%		.04%:	.05
Shellac, DC cases	.95 : 1.00	Kegsper keg	2.75 : 3.00	Willow, bark bags ID	:	.06
Fine Orange, cases	.85 : .88	Tansy Leaves, bales	.18 : .20	White, bags B	1	.15
Second Orange, cases	.83 : .84	Tar. Barbadoes, 50 gal. bbls. gal.	1.60 : 1.75	Witch Hazel Bark, bags ID	:	.08
T.N., bags	.72 : .74	Thus Gum, bbls	4.50 : 6.00	Witch Hazel Leaves, bales ID	.08 :	.09
Ground reg., cases	.87 : .90	French, bales	.091/4: .10	Worm Seed, American bags ID	.10 :	.11
Regular Bleached, cases Ib	.90 : .92	Tillia .See Linden		Levant, bags	2.25 ;	2.50
Bone Dry, cases	.95 : .98	Tolu Balsam, 90 lb cases lb	.65 : .70	Wormwood Herb, imported bales. Ib	.10 :	.12
Sideritis Herb, cut bags D	.19 : .20	Tonga Bark, bags	.30 : .31	YELLOW DOCK ROOT, bags To	:	.12
Simaruba Bark, bales	.12 : .13	Tonka Beans, Angostura caseslb	1.75 : 1.80	Yellow Parilla Root, bags ID	:	.20
Sice Berries, bags	.10 : .12	Para, cases	.80 : .90 .85 : 1.00	Yerba Santa, bags	.10 :	.11
	100 1 118	1 0000000, 00000 0000000000000000000000	.00 . 1.00	i remoral moor, naga	.00%:	.06

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		Croton, USP 25 b tinsb		: 1.15	Pinus Sylvestris, 25 lb tins lb		: 1.75
Almond, Bitter USP 5 m bots m		Cubebs, USP 5 m botm	6.00	: 6.25	Pumilio, USP 25 lb tins lb		: 8.00
Bitter if PA 5 lb bots lb	5.25 : 5.50	Cumin, 1 h both	6.00	: 6.25	Rose, Fr., 8, 16 & 32 os pkge.os		
Artificial. · (See Benzaldehyde-	-Chemicals)	Dill, 1 m botm	0.00	: 5.00			: 7.50
Sweet, 56 m cans	.47 : .55	Erigeron, 20 lb tins	1.75	: 1.90	Bulg., 8, 16 & 32 oz pkge.on		
Peach Kernel, 55 lb tins lb		EUCALYPTUS, Austl. USP	1.10	. 1.00	Artificial, 11b bot	2.50	: 3.00
Apricot, see Peach Kernel		56 lb cs	0.5		Bosemary, USP 271/10 tins ID	.50	: .55
Amber, crude 25 lb tins	.90 : 1.00		.35	: .37	Tech., 27 % To tins Ib	.45	: .50
Rectified, 25 m tinsm		Fennel, USP 25 m tins	1.50	: 1.60	Rue, 1 m bot	4.25	: 4.50
Angelica Root, 1 lb bot lb		Geranium, Algerian 25 lb tins lb	8.75	: 9.50	Sandalwood, E Ind USP 40 lb cases lb	6.75	: 7.00
Seed, 1 lb bot		Bourbon, 25 lb tins	5.75	: 6.25	W. Indian. (Amyris) 25 h tins. h	4.00	: 4.10
ANISE, Tech., 66 lb caselb		Turkish, 28 lb tinslb		: 5.00	Sassafras, USP 50 lb cans lb		
		Ginger, 1 D bot	5.25	: 5.50	Artificial, 50 lb cans lb		: .46
USP 50 lb tinslb		Gingergrass, 28 lb tins	2.75	: 3.00	Savin, 5 lb tins	3.75	
Bay, 25 lb tins		Hemlock, 50 lb cans		: 1.00	Spearmint, USP 60 m cases m		: 3.15
Bergamot, USP 25 lb copperslb		Juniper Berries, USP 25 h tins. h	1.20	: 1.25	Spruce, 50 lb tins		: 1.00
Artificial, 25 m cansm		Wood, 50 lb tins	.55	: .60	Tansy, Amer., 20 lb tinslb	4.315	: 12.00
Birch Tar, reet. 5 lb bot lb		Lavender, USP, 28 h tins h	3.35	: 3,40		.24 1/9	
Crude, 50 lb tins		Spike, Spanish 50 lb cans lb	.80	: .85	Tar, 50 gal. bblsgal.		
Bois de Rose, 25 lb tinslb	3.00 : 3.50		1000		Refined, USP 25 lb tinslb	1.00	
Cajuput, native 50 lb tins lb	.70 : .75	LEMON, Ital. USP 25Th copTh	.65	: .80	Thyme, red, USP 25 lb tins lb		: 1.10
Cade, USP 25 lb tins lb	.50 : .60	American, USP, 25 b tins b		: .70	White, USP 25 lb tins lb	1.15	: 1.25
USP, 5 h bot	.70 : .80	Lemongrass, native, 50 lb cans lb	.95	: 1.00	Crude, 110 lb drums lb	.95	: 1.00
Calamus, 5th bot Th	4.25 : 4.75	Limes, express 25 lb tins lb	2.75	: 2.80	Vetivert, Bourbon 1 h bot h	5.00	: 6.00
Camphor, 1000 lb drums lb	.1114: .12	Distilled 25 lb tins	.50	: .55	Java, 11b bot	25.00	: 28.00
Japanese, white, 72 lb cases, lb	.19 : .20	Linaloe, Mex. 80 D cases ID	2.40	: 2.50	Wine, heavy 1 lb bot		: 2.75
Chinese, white 1000 m drums, m	.17 : .18	Mace, distilled 50 lb tins lb	1.00	: 1.10	WINTERGREEN.		
Cananga, Native 25 lb tins lb	2.75 : 3.00	Mirbane, ref., see Nitrobenzene—Che		. 1.10	Sweet bch, 25 lb tins lb	2.25	: 2.50
Rectified, 25 m tins m	3.50 : 4.00		micera		Gaultheria, true 25 lb tins lb		: 6.00
Caraway, USP rect. 25 lb tins. lb	3.25 : 3.50	Mustard, USP, 1 h both		: 17.00	Synthetic, USP 50 m cases m		: .38
Crude, 50 m tins		Artif., USP 5 lb bot	3.15	: 3.25			
	2.75 : 3.00	Neroll, Bigrade 16 and 110 bot os	8.00	: 25.00	Wormseed, Balt., USP 25 lb tins. lb		: 2.50
Cardamon, USP 1 b bot b		Petale, 1 lb bot	10.00	: 30.00	Wormwood, dom., 25 lb tinslb		: 12.00
Carvol, 5 lb bot	4.50 : 5.00	Artificial, 1 b bot	10.00	: 15.00	Ylang Ylang, Bourbon 10 m tins. Ib		: 10.00
CASSIA, 75-80 p c 66 m cases. In	:				Manila, 1 D bot		
Redistilled, USP 50 m cans h	1.80 : 1.90	Nutmeg, USP 25 h tinsh	1.00	: 1.10	Artificial, 110 bot	10.00	: 12.00
Cedar Leaf, 50 lb tins	.90 : 1.00	Orange, bitter 25 m tins ID	2.15	: 2.20	OLEORESIN		
Cedar Wood, light 1000 lb drums. lb	.27 : .28	Sweet, W Ind., 25 lb tinslb	2.50	: 2.60	The second secon		
Celery, 1 m bot	9.00 : 10.00	Italian, 25 lb cop lb	2.80	: 2.90	Aspidium, USP 1 lb bot		: 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon 1 lb bot lb	12.00 : 17.00	American, 25 lb tins lb	3.10	: 3.25	Capsicum, U.S.P 51b bot1b		: 2.75
Leaf, 5 lb bot	: 2.00	Origanum, 50 lb cans	.25	: .30	Cubeb, USP 1 m bot		: 6.50
CITRONELLA, 50 lb tins lb	.75 : .80	Parsley, 17b bot	5.00	: 5.50	Ginger, 5 lb bot	2.60	: 2.75
Ceylon, 1000 m drums m	.73 : .75	Patchouli, 5 m bot	9.00	: 11.00	Maletern, See Aspidium		
Java, 400 m drums	.75 : .80	Pennyroyal, dom 25 lb tins lb	1.75	: 2.00	Mullein (so-called) 1 b bot b		: 1.50
50 lb 'tinslb	: .85	Imported, 25 lb tins	1.40	: 1.50	Orris, 170 bot		: 18.00
Cloves, USP 50 lb cans lb	1.95 : 2.00	PEPPERMINT, nat. 60 lb cases lb	2.25	: 2.30	Pepper, black, USP 1 h bot h		: 5.00
6 ID bot ID	2.05 : 2.10	Redist., USP 60 lb cans lb	2.50	: 2.60	Vanilla, 1 h bot	9.00	
O 10 100 111111111111111111111111111111	2.00 : 2.10	words, our som campion in	2.00	. 2.00			

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Granted July 4, 1922

- 1,421,416—Harold S. Davis and Raymond F. Bacon, Pittsburgh, Pa. A process and apparatus for melting sulfur. 1,421,604—John A. Steffens, Baltimore, Md. A process for the manufacture of esters.

- 1,421,605—John A. Steffens, Baltimore, Md. A process for manufacturing esters.

 1,421,620—Frederic H. Tunnell, Philadelphia, Pa. Apparatus for the extraction of glue, gelatin and the like.
- 1,421,668 Ingenuin Hechenbleikner and Thomas C. Oliver, Charlotte, N. C. Method treating acids.
- 1,421,743—Bernhard Conrad Stuer and Walter Grob, Aachen, Germany. A process for the manufacture of products from acetylene.
- 1,421,978—Lowell H. Milligan, New Kensington, Pa. A process of making arsenic trichloride.

Granted July 11, 1922

- 1,422,135-William B. Rogatz, Plattsburg, N. Y. Method of manufacturing calcium carbide.
- 1,422,184 George Oliver Curme, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. A process of separating ethylene and other components from gaseous mixtures containing the same.
- 1,422,337-Charles Catlett, Staunton, Va. Oxysalt composition.
- 1,422,694—Arthur P. Tanberg, Wilmington, Del. Method of manufacturing diphenylamine.

 1,422,506—Morris L. Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y. A process of making diphenylguanidine.
- 1,422,564—Armin R. Grob, Wilmington, Del. A process of sulfonat-ing carbon compounds.

 1,422,568—Frank W. Hall, Port Arthur, Tex. Manufacture of aluminum chloride.

- 1,422,588-Robert B. Lebo, Elizabeth, N. J. A process of purifying higher secondary alcohols.
- 1,422,701—Frank William Harbord, London, England. Roasting complex zinc sulfide ores or the like.
- 1,422,703—Casimer James Head, London, England. A process for the manufacture of chromic oxide and sodium sulfide from sodium chromate.

Granted July 18, 1922

- 1,422,848—Walter Glaeser, Brooklyn, N. Y. Extraction of potassium compounds.
- 1,422,972—Matthew S. Hopkins, Reading, Pa. Compound of lime and sulfur stabilized with an aromatic compound.
 1,423,042—John A. Steffens, Baltimore, Md. A process of recovering glycerin.
- 1,423,069-Hans Bardt, Santiago, Chile. A process for dissolving or recovering metals.
- 1,423,193-Augustus Steiger Cooper, Santa Barbara, Calif. Carbon black and method of producing same.
- 1,423,473—Roland Baxter Taylor and Lucinda Taylor, Melville, Saskatchewan, Canada. Folder for prescription blanks. 1,423,485-John T. McNiff, Waterbury, Conn. Business-hours placard.

Granted July 25, 1922

- 1,423,510—Edward E. Arnold, Coventry, and Palmer St. Claire, Jr., Providence, R. I. Method of conducting the ammonia-soda process.
- 1,423,526-Ernest Hopkinson, New York, N. Y. Product obtained from rubber containing latex.
- 1,423,527—George McD. Johns, St. Louis, Mo. Method of process of distillation of material carrying a percentage of volatile matter.
- 1,423,711-John Collins Clancy, Providence, R. I. A process for obtaining sulfur compounds from mineral oils and the like.
- 1,423,716—Edward E. Hedges, New York, N. Y. A process of distilling shale.
- 1,423,79—James M. Jennings, Elizabeth, N. J. Stable foam for preventing the evaporation of stored liquids. 1,423,753—Carnie B. Carter and Albert E. Coxe, Pittsburgh, Pa. Method of producing active methylene bodies.
- 1,423,799—Harry C. Hetherington and Joseph M. Braham, Washington, D. C. Method of making dicyandiamide.
 1,424,006—Karl Basil Edwards, Eltham, London, England. Manufacture of arsenical compounds.



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bonate, 1,000 bgs., New York Rotterdam; Dioxide, 1 cse., Trust Co., Rotterdam; Dioxide, 1 cse., Order, Havre BARK-Cinchona, 416 bls., Order, Rotterdam BARYTES-60 csks., P. Uhlich & Co., Rot-

BAUXITE-1 cse., International Ores & Metals Selling Corp., Marseilles BITTERWOOD-20 tons, Canada Bank of

BITTERWOOD — 10 tons, Canada Bank of Commerce, Kingston
BLACK SALT—1,123 bgs., National City
Bank, Antwerp: 924 bgs., National Bank
of Commerce, Dunkirk
BUTTON LAC—35 chests, Order, London
CALOMEL—10 cs., H. J. Baker & Bros.,
London

CompHor—123 cs., F. A. Cundill & Co., Shanghai; 46 cs., F. A. Cundill & Co., Shanghai; Crude, 455 cs., D. L. Moss & Co., Shanghai CARBON—1 bx., Ladenburg Thalmann & Co.,

Co., Shanghai
CARBON—I bx., Ladenburg Thalmann & Co.,
Bahia; Blocks, 1 csk., Morganite Brush Co.,
Southampton: Decolorizing, 232 bgs., L. A.
Salomon & Bro., Rotterdam
CASEIN—809 scks., Equitable Trust Co.,
Wellington; 2 cs., Globe Shipping Co., London

don
CHALK—1,000 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 500 tons,
Taintor Trading Co., London; 1 lot, 508,025
kilos, Taintor Trading Co., Dunkirk; 508,025
kilos, Taintor Trading Co., Dunkirk; 508,025
kilos, Taintor Trading Co., Dunkirk
CLAY—18 csks., P. Uhlich & Co., Bremerhaven; 25 csks., Kern Comm. Co., Rotterdam; China, 14 bgs., Keystone Varnish Co.,
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COCOA DUST—Cakes, 1,000 bgs., Maywood Chemical Works, Rotterdam
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ton; Malt, 27 cs., Perfection Malt Products Co., London; Rennet, 1 csk., F. Behrend,

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Sinclair, Rotterdam; Sheets, 20 cs., American
Express Co., Rotterdam
GLUE—106 bls., British Bank of South America,
Antwerp; 544 bgs., Nash, Watjen &
Bangs, Talcahuane; 600 sgks., W. Van
Doorn, Rotterdam; 250 bgs., S. Isaacs, London

Doorn, Rotterdam; 250 bgs., S. Isaacs, London
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37 bls., P. Calvet & Co., Puerto Mexico;
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Auckland; 86 cs., Coal & Iron National
Bank, Auckland; 99 cs., 62 scks., Brown
Bros. & Co., Auckland; 861 cs., 1 bx., 259
scks., Baring Bros. & Co., Auckland; 320
scks., Baring Bros. & Co., Auckland; 320
scks., Bank of Montreal, Auckland; 336
cs., Standard Bank of South Africa, Auckland; 143 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Auckland;
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bgs., Hansa Co., Hamburg; 549
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SANDALWOOD—56 pkgs., Davies Turner & Co., Marseilles SEED—200 bgs., Order, Havre; 2 bgs., L. S. Holtzoff & Co., Havre; 15 bgs., W. K. Emery, Marseilles; 3 bgs., Order, Bari; Aniseed, 100 scks., Order, Barcelona; Caraway, 100 bgs., J. Wertheimer Sons, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., J. Wertheimer Sons, Rotterdam; Clover, 100 bgs., Order, Antwerp; Coriander, 400 bgs., J. J. Toledano & Co., Bordeaux; Fennel, 26 scks., Order, Marseilles; Flax, 30,819 bgs., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, San Nicholas; 39,512 bgs., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Rosario; Mustard, 228 bgs.,

W. R. Grace & Co., Coquimbo; 90 bgs., Archibald & Lewis Co., London; 150 scks., A. Joensson & Co., London; 100 bgs., B. H. Old & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 200 bls., M. M. Barnes, Bari; 10 bls., Order, Bari SHELLAC—100 chests, Order, London; Garnet, 36 bgs., Irving National Bank, Hamburg

SILVER-Sulfide, 4 cs., H. A. Watson & Co., Antofagasta; 25 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Antofagasta

Co., Antotagasta
SOAP-13 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Southampton; 2 cs., Bank of U. S., Havre;
2 cs., Bernard Judae & Co., Havre; 2 cs.,
American Express Co., Havre; 6 cs., Downing Foreign Express, Liverpool; 5 bbls.,
20 bgs., J. Bibby & Sons, Liverpool; 100
cs., Bank of America, Marseilles; 237 cs.,
Cerler, Smyrna Order, Smyrna

Order, Smyrna

SODIUM SALTS—25 bbls., Order, Havre; Fluoride, 34 csks., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg: Hydrosulfite, 5 kgs., R. R. Street & Co., Liverpool; Hyposulfite, 200 csks., Laughlin & Freeman, Marseilles; Cyanide, 187 cs., Hardy & Ruperty, Havre; 100 cs., Order, Havre; Nitrate, 458 bgs., Order, Christiania; 7.778 bgs., 1 bx., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; Phosphate, 84 bbls., Innes Speiden & Co., Antwerp; Prussiate, 22 csks., Order, Liverpool; Sulfoyanide, 6 csks., J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., Liverpool; Sulfhydrate, 211 drs., C. S. Grant & Co., Hamburg

SPICES—Cassia, 600 bls., Frank Tea & Spice Co., Canton; 310 pkgs., Order, Canton; 125 pkgs., Archibald & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 150 pkgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam;

Lignea, 300 bls., C. R. Standinger, Hong-kong; 500 cs., C. E. Armstrong, Hongkong; Ginger, 25 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; 10 bbls., 24 bgs., G. Sola & Co., San Juan; Mace, 41 cs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; Mustard, 35 cs., F. H. Leggett & Co., Bordeaux; 10 cs., Order, Bordeaux; Nutmeg, 85 cs., Frame & Co., Rotterdam; 15 pkgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; Pimento, 60 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston

mento, 60 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Mingston
SPONGES—26 bls., Order, Havana; 56 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, London; 37 bls., L.
Cloney Co., Smyrna; 47 bls., Greek American
Sponge Co., Havana; 40 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana; 28 bls., A. Isaac & Co.,
Havana; 13 bls., National Sponge & Chamois
Co., Havana; 22 bls., Order, Havana
SUMAC—350 bls., 350 bgs., Order, Palermo
TALC—11 csks., Kirchbørger & Co., Bordeaux; 400
scks., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux; 400
scks., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux
TAPIOCA—Flour, 149 bgs., Order, Liverpool;
Pearl, 731 bgs., Order, Penang
TARTAR—140 bgs., American Express Co.,
Bordeaux; 120 scks., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 198 scks., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 230 scks., Royal Baking Powder
Co., Marseilles

scilles; 230 scks., Royal Baking Powder Co., Marseilles UMBER-30 csks., Tidewater Chemical Co.,

Liverpool
UREA-60 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., Copen-

hagen
VANILLA BEANS—7 cs., American Express
Co., Bordeaux; 4 cs., H. Triest & Co., Vera
Cruz; 6 pkgs., Gomez & Sloan, Vera Cruz;
3 cs., Order, Vera Cruz; 35 cs., Dodge &

Olcott, Marseilles; 31 cs., Order, Marseilles; 5 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles; 1 cse., American Express Co., Marseilles; 35 cs., Order, Marseilles

American Express Co., Marseilles; 35 cs., Order, Marseilles

WAX—10 bls. W. C. Parsons, Havre; 40 cs.,
L. Salomon, Havre; 10 cs., W. C. Parson.,
Havre; 56 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; 12 bls.,
Order, Smyrna; Bees, 22 bgs., Order, Marseilles; 6 bgs., D. Steengrafe, Aguadilla;
43 bgs., Strall & Putsch, Antwerp; 4 seroons,
J. J. Julia & Co., Monte Cristy; 2 seroons,
J. A. Thomen. Monte Cristy; 2 bls., Porcella Vicini & Co., Monte Cristy; 12 cs.,
D. Steengrafe, Arceibo; 100 bgs., Equitable
Trust Co., Valparaiso; 33 bgs., Equitable
Trust Co., Talcahuano; 246 pkgs., Order,
Lisbon; Carnauba, 333 bgs., Order, Rio de
Janeiro; 225 bgs., Irving National Bank,
Rio de Janeiro; 12 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe
Co., Rio de Janeiro; 272 bgs., National City
Bank, Recipe; 95 bgs., Hegemeyer Trading
Co., Recipe; 957 bgs., Lazard Freres, Brazilian
Ports; 125 bgs., National Saving Bank,
Brazilian Ports; 966 bgs., Order, Brazilian
Ports; Paraffin, 1,600 bgs., Smith & Nichols,
Inc., London; 4,000 bgs., Asièntic Petroleum
Co., London; Vegetable, 1 cse., B. Bertuch,
Brazilian Ports
WHITING—10 cs., J. Wanamaker, Havre Brazilian Ports WHITING-10 cs.

Brazilian Ports
WHTING—10 cs., J. Wanamaker, Havre
WOOD FLOUR—202 bgs., Hansa Co., Hamburg; 3,736 bgs., B. L. Soberski, Christiania
ZINC—Chloride, 76 csks.. Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; Oxide, 10
cs.. Order, London; White, 115 bbls., Reichard Coulston, Marseilles; 20 bbls., Reichard Coulston, Marseilles; 20 bbls., C. G.
Euler, Havre; 50 bbls., Bankers Trust,
Marseilles; 10 bbls., Order, Marseilles

PROTEST CUT IN MOLYBDENUM RATE

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug 9-The Molybdenum Corporation of America has sent a letter to the House Ways and Means Committee, protesting against the action of the Senate in reducing the rates on molybdenum previously adopted in the Fordney bill. The company says:

"There would be no molybdenum industry were it not for research conducted by Americans on the use of molybdenum in iron and steel. Sources of supply of molybdenum in the United States were sought out and developed by citizens of this country; very exhaustive research to develop its use was conducted in American laboratories; extensive service and practical tests were made, and the results of the research and tests were introduced commercially. Finally, with large expenditures of time and money, mines were opened and reduction plants constructed.

"The foreign producers of ore are aware that a demand for molybdenum has been created in America. This demand exists nowhere else in the world, and we would again emphasize it is solely due to the efforts of Americans. The foreign producers now propose to take advantage of their economic conditions, i. e., lower standards of living, cheap labor, etc., and reap the benefit of the work done by American citizens.

"The question is, therefore, shall American producers be protected in securing the benefits of their initiative and efforts, or shall these benefits be turned over to the foreigners who contributed nothing to the creation of them and who are now trying to reap the reward of the pioneer work of the American producer?"

Supreme Court Justice Lydon granted an attachment for \$20,000 against the property of the Pharmaceutical Supply Co., 480 Broome street, New York, on Aug. 5. The affidavit on which the attachment was issued tells of the sudden disappearance of 600 cases of Bourbon whiskey from the premises of the drug company and the departure for Europe of Isidore Rapaport, president, an hour before the time he set for the delivery of 500 cases of the whisky.

DUTY ON WOOD PULP REJECTED

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9-During the debate on the tariff, the Senate by a vote of 30 to 22 rejected an amendment to impose a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem on bleached and unbleached chemical wood pulp. The vote followed a five hours' discussion, Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, Hale of Maine and Ransdell of Louisiana leading the fight for the duty and Senators Walsh of Montana, Pomerene of Ohio and Sheppard of Texas directing the opposition. Nineteen Republicans and three Democrats voted for the proposed duty, while fifteen Democrats and the same number of Republicans voted against it. Senators Glass, Hitchcock and Capper, who are newspaper publishers, refrained from vot-

John S. Parker, counsel to the Committee of Chemical Pulp Manufacturers, recently issued a statement in which he said:

"The manufacturers of chemical wood pulp in the United States have asked for a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem, which has been recommended by the Finance Committee of the Senate. We have been informed that statements have been made on behalf of newspaper publishers that the imposition of this duty will add from \$2.50 to \$5 per ton to the price of newsprint paper. An examination of the facts will show that the duty proposed would not add one cent to the price of newsprint paper."

In liquidating the affairs of Allan A. Ryan several lots of stock pledged by him for loans were sold at auction last week, at the Auction Salesrooms, 14 Vesey street, New York. The sales included 10,625 shares of Republic Match Co. at \$110 for the lot; \$400,000 Continental Candy 8 per cent gold notes, \$36,000 for the lot; \$100,000 Continental Candy 8 per cent gold notes, \$9,000 for the lot; \$130,000 Continental Candy 8 per cent gold notes, \$10,000 for the lot; \$100,000 Continental Candy, 8 per cent gold notes, \$8,000 for the lot; \$55,000 Continental Candy, 8 per cent gold notes, \$4,000 for the lot; \$200,000 Continental Candy, 7 per cent demand notes \$15,000 for the lot. Many assigned claims against firms, companies and individuals, held by Allan A. Ryan, were also sold.

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AGGRESSIVE sales representative in the Dominican Republic, covering the territory with trained salesmen, desires to represent American chemical or pharmaceutical manufacturers. American business and bank references. Address L. Victoria & Co., Apartado No. 28, San Pedro de Macoris, Republica Dominicana.

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HELP WANTED

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COMPETENT MAN familiar with manufacture of drug specialties. Registered pharmacist or chemist preferred, to produce a certain number of U.S.P. and N.F. articles. Excellent opportunity. Box 197, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FACTORY MANAGER WANTED for a company manufacturing fine chemicals by new, patented and cheaper methods. Great opportunity for right man. Box 202, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

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PHENOL desired either surplus Government or redistilled, prime white crystals. State quantity whether in tank cars or drums, also lowest F.O.B. shipping price. Will furnish banker's letter credit. Also desire quantities Bichromate Soda and Red Prussiate Potash. Box 207, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.



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MAGNESIUM Metal Powder. Want 5,000 pounds for delivery within sixty days. Submit sample and quotation and state mesh. Reply Box 181, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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OLIVE OIL FOOTS—offered by direct importer in large quantity, spot or future. Box 206, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

THERMOMETERS Clinical Fever, Pirmax Tooth Paste, Soda Ash 58 per cent Light in bags, Sal Ammoniae, Epsom Salt, Vacuum bottles. Coburn Trading Corporation, 295½ Pearl Street, New York City.

PLANT EQUIPMENT

GALVANIZED Tanks wanted, 250 to 500 gallons, light weight construction. Address Cheesman-Elliot Co., 639 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED: Eight inch Burr stone experimental mill. Small laboratory ball mill. Box 171, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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FOR SALE: Electric drying oven Carbon combustion train, miscellaneous apparatus. Write for list and prices. Thac Industrial Products Corp., Trenton, N. J.

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QUANTITY of Chemical Lead Scrap for sale. Submit offers to Passaic Color Corporation, Passaic, New Jersey.

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The bureau is in a position to furnish chemical, electrical and mechanical engineers, superintendents, purchasing agents and other

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